

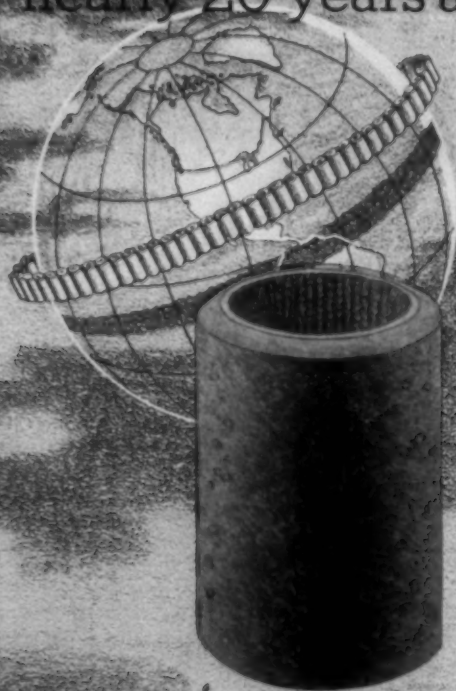
textile

bulletin

The thought-provoking American Association of Textile Technologists' paper, "Web Fabrics And Cotton" by Maurice A. Goldman, is in this issue. See Page 14.

The experience of millions of cots over nearly 20 years are combined in today's

SONOCO CORK COT



The Sonoco Cork Cot is a built-up cot made with cork, which offers more than the accepted drafting qualities of cork. Its exclusive inner-lining holds the cork to its original uniform density while binding it to the steel roll—a feature which also prevents elongations and makes it easy to apply.



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
BRANTFORD ONT. HARTSVILLE S.C. ALBERTA CANADA

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



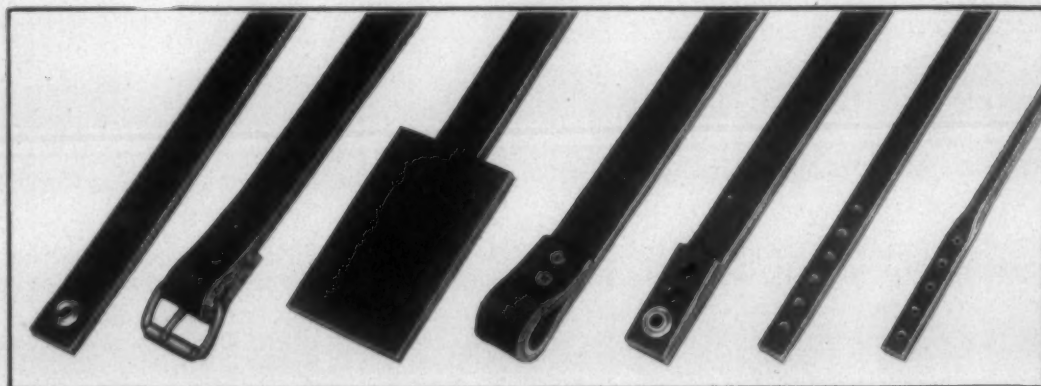
ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 47



ENGINEERED

Rubberized Fabric Straps "DELIVER THE GOODS"

Of pre-stretched square woven cord and vulcanized with Buna "N", Jacobs rubberized strapping insures longer life—less adjustment—higher standard of production. Jacobs rubberized strapping is pliable oil-resistant and of uniform strength and durability.



For Immediate Delivery — Any Width — Shape

JACOBS SUPER PICKER

Made according to gov't spec., this tape has the strength of two-selvages. Natural rubber combined with Buna "S" — double-wearing surface at point of shuttle strike.

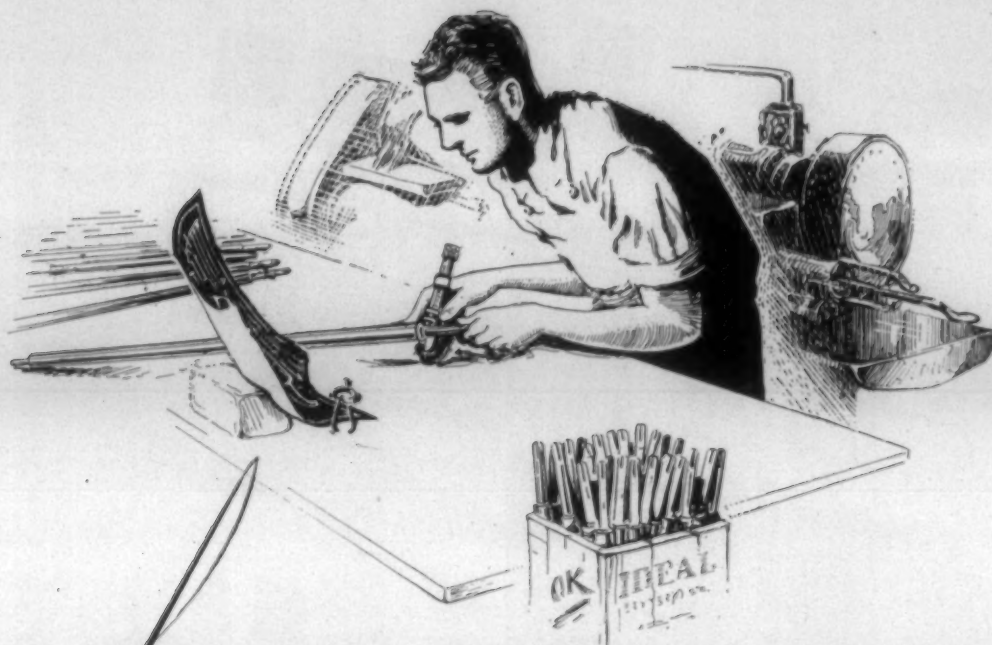


E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

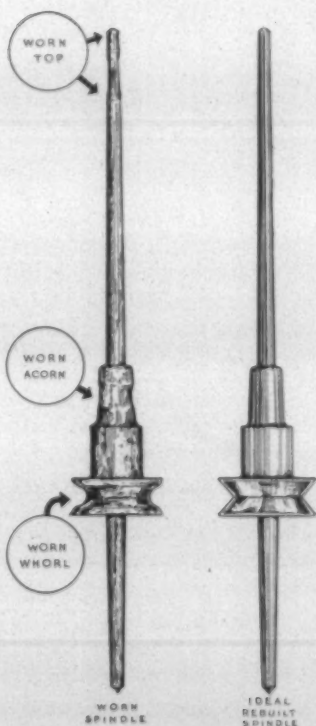
ESTABLISHED 1865

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



About PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS...



Ideal's method of rebuilding spindles is scientifically accurate. Nothing is left to chance . . . every spindle is rebuilt to factory blueprints. When your spindles come back to you they are just as good as new.

When flyers and spindles are rebuilt at the same time, worn barrels are swaged with Ideal's swaging machine to fit spindle tops perfectly. Precision balance is assured at highest running speeds with Ideal's Balancing Machine.

Pictured here is a spinning spindle before and after being rebuilt by Ideal's advanced methods. The rebuilt spindle at the right looks and is as good as new.

We furnish roving spindles and flyers while yours are being repaired

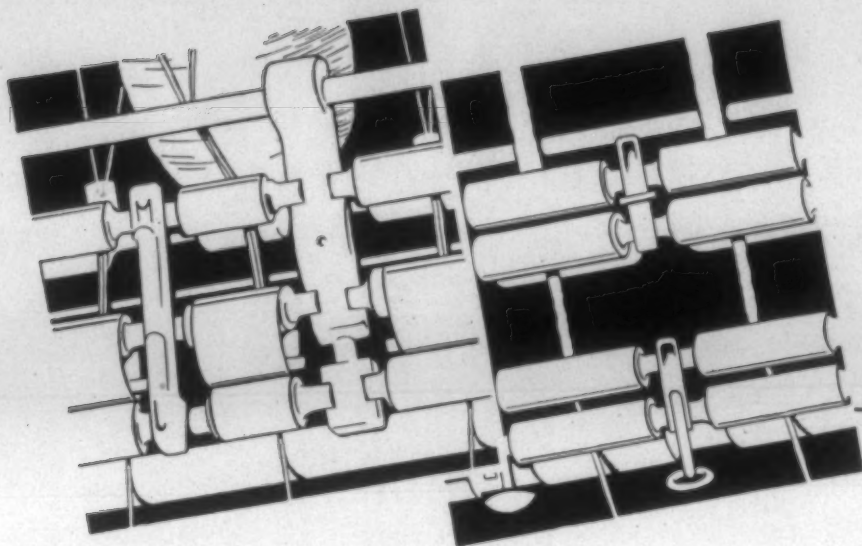


A Smooth, Glossy, Black, Heat-Resisting Finish for Flyers

IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS, INC.

BESSEMER CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

23RD YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO TEXTILE MILLS



Are you
on cotton?

Here's a synthetic cot that

Armstrong's NC 727 Accotex Cot
... the most widely used
general-purpose roll covering

Another covering in the Armstrong Line is the NC 727 Accotex Cot. Because it consistently produces high quality yarn, it is now being used by more mills than any other roll covering.

These cots give you the advantages of both synthetic rubber and cork. This combination of toughness and high friction provides the maximum amount of eyebrow resistance possible today in a synthetic cot. It also results in better drafting for high yarn strength with less slicking up. This means that Armstrong's NC 727 Accotex Cots do not need the frequent rebuffering that shortens cot life.

NC 727 Accotex Cots spin quality yarn longer than "straight" synthetic covers. They have a long initial service life. And they can be rebuffered as many as five or six times. Their resilience provides quick recovery from hard ends. They reduce lapping because they have little affinity for textile fibers and are non-sweating.

All Accotex Cots
offer these
extra advantages

GOOD START-UP — Accotex Cots are non-thermoplastic and resist flattening.

SOLVENT RESISTANCE — Accotex Cots are not affected by oil, water, dyes, or commonly used textile solvents.

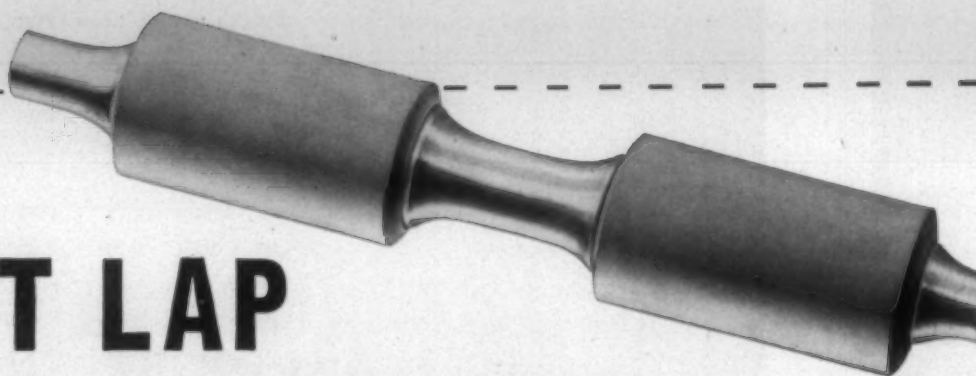
SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION — Accotex Cots have no seams, no structural weaknesses to cause failure in service.

QUICK ASSEMBLY — Accotex Cots are ready glued for easier, quicker assembly.

CORK COTS
ACCOTEX APRONS
ROLL SHOP EQUIPMENT

Running wool or synthetic fibers on system equipment?

IT WON'T LAP



Where lapping is a serious consideration when running wool or synthetic fibers on cotton system equipment, Armstrong's new J490 Accotex Cot is the roll covering to use. It has greater resistance to top roll laps than any other roll covering.

In drawing and roving operations, for example, you don't have to worry about fibers being pulled out of the sliver or roving and accumulating on the top roll.

In the spinning room, Armstrong's new J490 Accotex Cot helps send broken ends down to the scavenger roll where they belong. On long staple cottons, this superior covering helps keep long, wiry fibers spinning smoothly. Such fibers tend less to curl up and wrap around a J490 top roll.

The specially developed synthetic rub-

ber compound used in the J490 cot is not affected by temperature and humidity changes. It won't sweat.

You can count, too, on extra long service from J490 cots. Their tough synthetic rubber compound has a long initial life. Service can be extended by rebuffing these cots as many as five or six times. For maximum freedom from eyebrowing, J490 cots should be used with revolving clearers.

Test Armstrong's J490 Accotex Cots on your frames now. See how they resist top roll laps and help produce better quality yarn. Ask your Armstrong representative for samples, prices, and additional information. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8211 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

M-B "AMOSKEAG" PNEUMATIC ROLL PICKER

MODEL A.V.T.
20,000 R.P.M.

This is NOT a grinder, but the original Pneumatic tool especially designed for the SPECIFIC purpose of

REMOVING LINT and FLY

from the top rolls and other parts of the drafting elements on

SPINNING FRAMES also ROVING FRAMES

Spindle design permits using PICK (which gathers the fly and lint) 3/16" diameter by 5" long when used on Spinning Frames and 3/16" diameter by 7" long when used on Roving Frames. Exhaust air directed back of roll picker to prevent fly and lint from being blown into yarn when spinning—PATENT APPLIED FOR. Steel housing for safety; special grease-sealed bearings. No lubrication required.

WILSON F. HURLEY, P. O. Box 1443, Greenville, So. Car.
Virginia and South Carolina

J. W. DAVIS, P. O. Box 745, Columbus, Ga.
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana

CHARLOTTE SUPPLY CO., Charlotte 1, No. Car.
North Carolina Representative

R. D. HUGHES SALES CO., 1812 Main St., Dallas 1, Texas
Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas

M-B PRODUCTS
130-134 E. Larned St.
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Any way you look at it
"AKRON" is good belting



Cotton Mill

Men Know

"AKRON" LEATHER BELTS

"CASCADE" "SPIN TWIST"

for Looms

for Spinners and Twisters

Less slip — Not affected by machinery oil — More picks per minute — Lower cost per bolt or skien

THE AKRON BELTING CO. AKRON, OHIO

Leather Belting Makers Since 1885 — Suppliers to the Textile Industry for 61 Years

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

RALPH GOSSETT & WM. J. MOORE
15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.

OLIVER D. LANDIS
718 Queens Road, Charlotte 4, N. C.

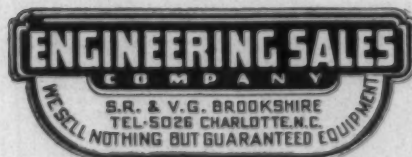


DEPENDABLE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE

— Representing —

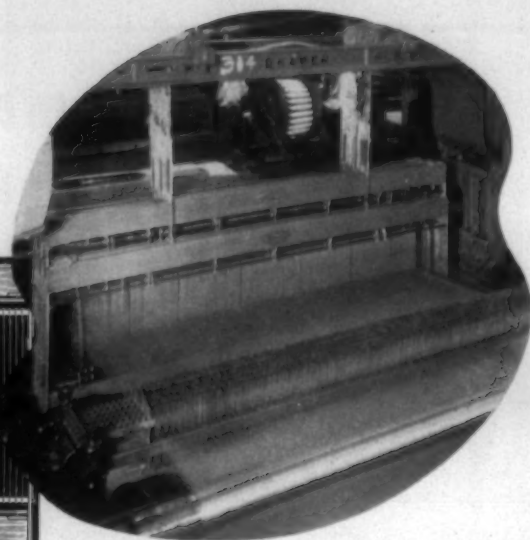
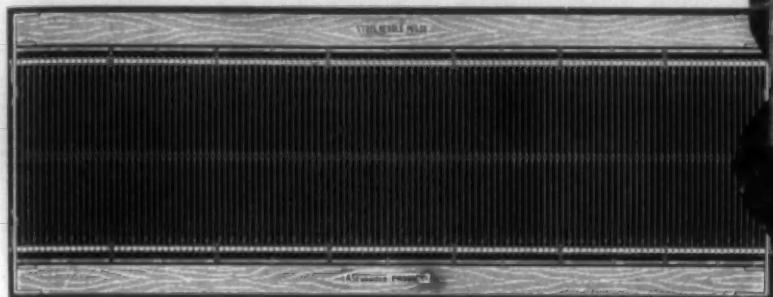
Cleveland Tramrail
Standard Conveyor Co.
Kewanee Mchry. & Conveyor Co.
Nutting Truck & Caster Co.
Barrett-Cravens Co.
Elwell-Parker Electric Co.
B. F. Goodrich, Ind. Div.
Breuer Electric Mfg. Co.
Lyon Metal Products, Inc.

"Engineered to fit your needs"



P. O. Box 68 — Phone 2-5026
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

When You Select a Frame for Your Modern High Speed Looms



You Want

Strength, rigidity, resistance to punishing vibration, and yet it must be light in weight.

You Want

The frame to have a perfectly smooth face; no protuberances to rub, cut or interfere with each other.

You Want

All wood parts to be free from knots, and all metal parts to be of rust resisting finishes.

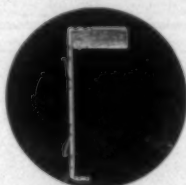
You Want

Tempered steel heddle bars rigidly held in place, yet so constructed that a touch of the finger in the right place will release the bars.

Ste-Hed-Co engineers have carefully designed our frames to give you all that you demand, plus such exclusive features as our

END BRACE CONSTRUCTION

A combination locking and bracing device which prevents "loosening up" of frame under severe shock and vibration.



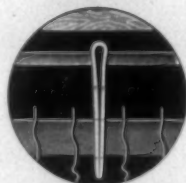
CENTER BRACE CONSTRUCTION

A patented, easily removed steel center brace which prevents wooden cross bars from sagging, causing heddles to bind on rods. Removed without disturbing or springing heddle bar.



DOUBLE ACTING SLIDE HOOK

Is free moving on slide rod. Permits easy, automatic adjusting of heddles to warp motion.



DOUBLE HEDDLE BARS

Utilizes but a single spring.



These and many more features give Ste-Hed-Co users the Supreme Perfection in Products and Service they require for today's and tomorrow's Looms.

Take advantage of these facilities by writing

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. ALLEGHENY AVE., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

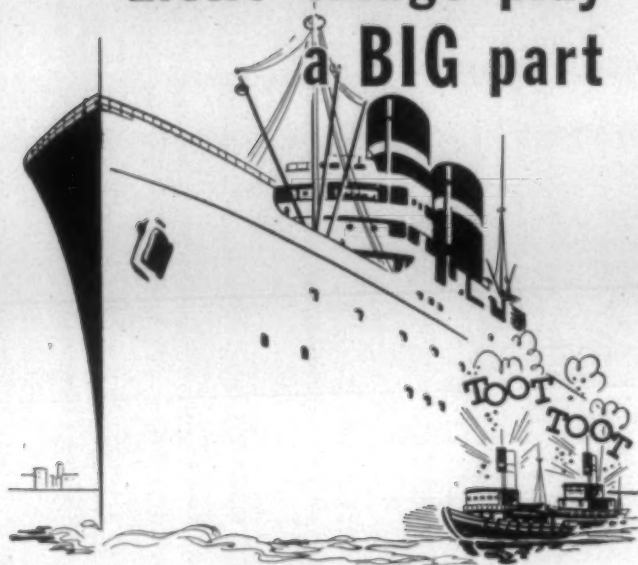
and **SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION**

621 E. McBEE AVE., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Other Offices and Plants

Atlanta, Ga. • Greensboro, N.C. • Providence, R.I. • Montreal, Can.

Little things play
a **BIG** part



... in low-cost
yarn production

Aprons can push yarn production costs around just like tugs do a liner. They're little—but the way they fit, grip and wear is vital to production, quality and costs.

The *precision* fitting of KENTEX Aprons has earned them an enviable reputation in the textile field. Made of finest quality leather, by skilled craftsmen, they are *micrometer gauged* for thickness, width, length and circumference. *We guarantee a sure fit.*

Write for prices and free samples of KENTEX precision-built Aprons.

KENTEX
PRECISION
APRONS

TEXTILE
APRON COMPANY

EAST POINT, GEORGIA

WENTWORTH

Double Duty

Travelers



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HICKS — AMERICAN — WILSON — U. S. STANDARD

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn,
Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING
RING. The greatest improvement
entering the spinning room since the
advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE

NATIONAL — ETARTNEP FINISH
A NEW CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Manufactured only by the

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.

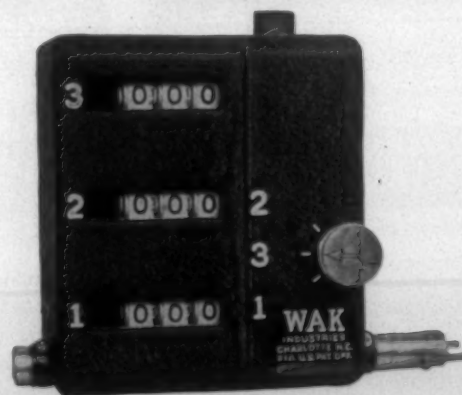
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.
L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent

HANK CLOCKS

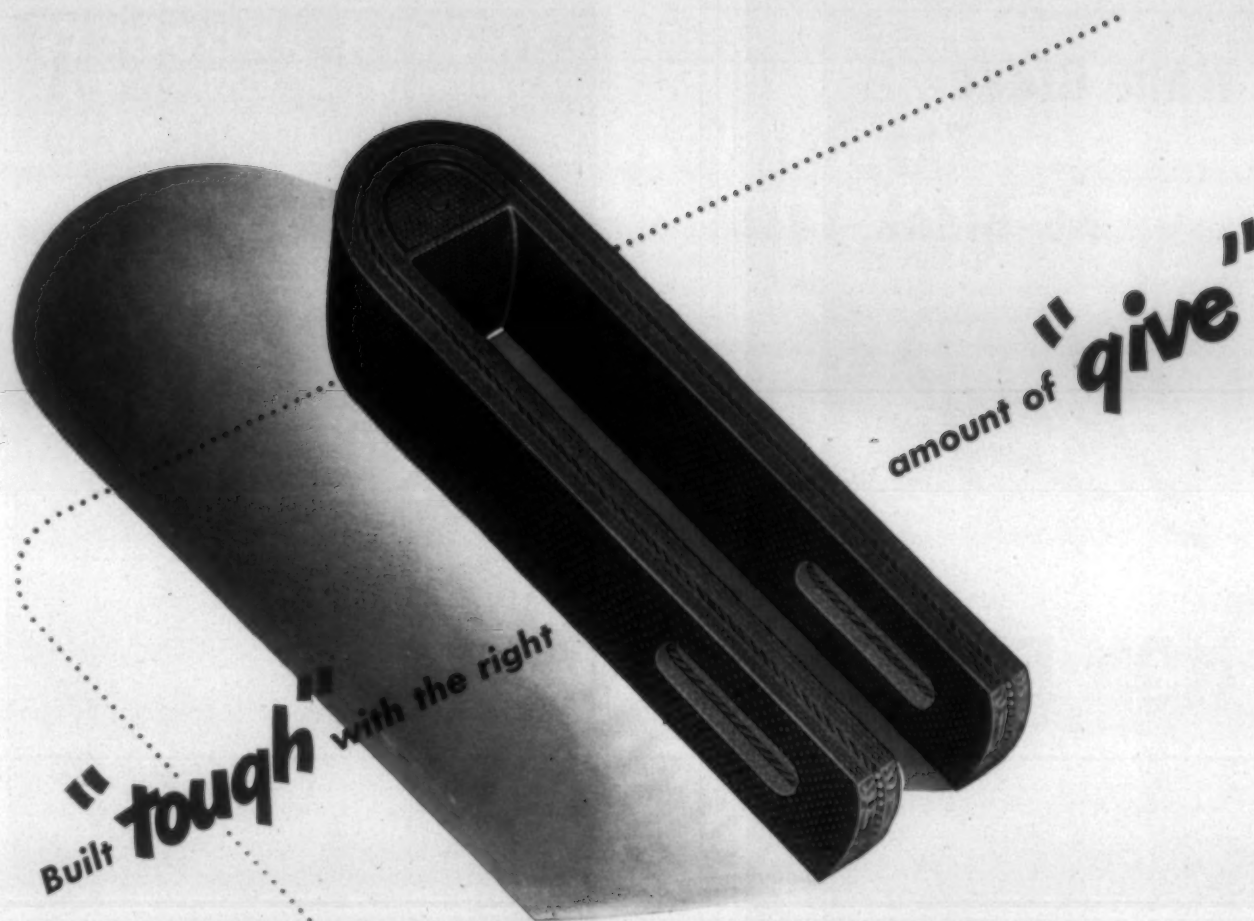
by

WAK



We build single, double and triple Hank Clocks and
Pick Counters. Yardage Counters and Special Counters

WAK INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Greater strength, plus precision "cushioning", gives the new Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps increased efficiency, longer life, a lower cost per hour of operation.

Of new scientific design, Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps are manufactured in one piece with new molded-in plug, plus a new longitudinal cord built right into the center of the lug. This cord provides new strength along the line of force and greatly increases service life. In addition, Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps are built with exactly the right amount of "cushion"; absorb the terrific picker stick impact. This reduces wear and tear on the picking mechanism and the rest of the loom, helping materially to reduce maintenance costs.

The new Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps have no rivets, no parts to work loose. They are not affected by humidity. They are simple and easy to apply. Designed to give long, trouble-free service... they will outlast three ordinary lug straps... they will help to lower your production costs. For complete information, write:

TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION • DAYTON RUBBER

Main Sales Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Factory: Waynesville, N. C.

**Specify THOROBRED Lug Straps
For These Additional Advantages**

- Extra strength—beyond every requirement.
- Sufficient "cushion" to protect other parts.
- Absorb sudden shocks with quick "come-back".
- Never require adjustment.
- Long, trouble-free life.
- Molded-in plug—all in one piece.
- No rivets.
- Not affected by humidity.
- No parts to work loose.

Dayton Rubber

**Want Clean
Top Rolls?
No Black Yarn?**

Change to

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The principle of NON-FLUID OIL is its "stay-ability" . . . the adhesive quality which enables it to stay in roll necks of spinning frames instead of creeping out to rot roll covers and stain yarn. There's a good reason why NON-FLUID OIL is used in 7 out of 10 textile mills. By preventing blackened yarn, NON-FLUID OIL saves its own cost several times over; by outlasting ordinary oil it cuts down oil and application expense.

Current Quote: "You make NON-FLUID OIL too good . . . it is everlasting"

Southern District Manager
FALLS L. THOMASON
Charlotte, N. C.

WORKS: Newark, N. J. • WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga. • Greenville S. C. • Charlotte, N. C. • Providence, R. I. • Chicago, Ill. • St. Louis, Mo. • Detroit, Mich.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY
LUBRICANT CO.**

292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., Dept. TB

292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Please send testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL to be used in the following machinery:

Name _____
Company _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

LAMBETH PRODUCTS
FOR SPINNING, TWISTING, SPOOLING, WEAVING



"BILTRITE" CANVAS LUG STRAP
(PATENTED)

LAMBETH ROPE CORPORATION
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U. S. A.



Pat. No. 2099280

KELLER—
The Original Motor ROLL-PICKER

This fast-moving air-operated Roll Picker removes loose lint from cotton spinning machinery. Just insert the rod between rolls of spinning frames while machines are running. Lint gathers around the revolving rod. 6- and 9-inch rods. Exhaust air is driven AWAY from work. Send for details.

Now Used Successfully in Over 400 Southern Mills

OLIVER D. LANDIS, Inc.
718 QUEENS ROAD, CHARLOTTE 4, N. C.

PROGRESS IN TEXTILES

TODAY in many basic industries we have inadequate supply to meet demand, soaring costs of production with resultant inflationary prices and a crying need at home and abroad for more and more American production. And yet in the face of all this the wage and hour law, enacted when conditions were the extreme opposite of what they are today, tends to restrain, and in some cases, prohibit any increase in production.

Unless I am badly mistaken the working men and women of this country are just as fed up with the present high cost of living and all of the ineffective dippy doodle plans to correct it as any other group of people. The intelligent worker has long since learned that the spiralling of wages without increased production gets him nowhere and gets him there fast.

On many counts, the cotton textile industry is one of the greatest industries of America. Within the lifetime of the younger executives present you have made striking advances in technological improvements, in greater efficiency of management and in improved quality of product. More than this you have a responsible leadership in mill management that has brought about constant improvement in working conditions and in employer-employee relations.

Prior to the N. R. A., this industry was the first to bring about a shorter work-week on a voluntary, industry-wide basis and greater uniformity of running time through some 1,200 separate establishments. You were the first to submit a code under the N. R. A.—the first to establish minimum wages to go along with maximum hours and the first to voluntarily agree to give all of this the force of an emergency federal mandate.

When I came to know this industry 20 years ago, the average hours worked per week was 55.7. The present standard work-week is 40 hours and according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the average work-week is 38.3 hours. In other words, the cotton mill employee put in nearly 50 per cent more working time per week ten years ago

than he does today. In addition, there have been important developments along welfare lines such as hospitalization, sickness insurance, Social Security, unemployment taxes, paid holidays and vacations.

And what about the earnings of cotton mill workers? The average hourly rate in 1927 was about 32½ cents. The last figure from the Department of Labor, for July, was 97.3 cents an hour. With the ten per cent additional for the various supplementary items above-mentioned, it would bring the wages up to an equivalent of \$1.07 an hour. This is an increase of 230 per cent. The combination of an increase of 230 per cent in wages and a decrease in the working time from 55.7 hours to 38.3 hours compared with two decades ago certainly constitutes a revolutionary change in working conditions. And may I add one more observation as to wages. The increase that has taken place in hourly wages in the cotton manufacturing industry since 1939 is greater than has taken place in any other manufacturing industry in the United States.

Here in the United States we have made such gains in the last 25 years as the world has never seen. The constant improvement in living conditions, the over-all increase in employment and income, with consequent decrease in drudgery and increase in leisure; the ever-rising standard of personal dignity and development; and the gradual progress toward elimination of poverty—all stem in a high degree from an economy in which individual citizens have reasonable freedom to make their own decisions.

I am convinced that the only hope for the United States and for the civilized world lies in that freedom of choice which gives the individual the right to work for whom he pleases and the same liberty in choosing a business, be it a barber shop, a sales yarn mill, or some new wrinkle in Worth Street. I am convinced that the United States has demonstrated and must continue to prove to the world that a free economy is more successful in providing employment than a government-controlled

economy, so completely regulated that there is no room for individual resourcefulness, and no room for intelligent co-operation.

I am equally convinced that by continuing to function under a free economy and in encouraging peace-loving nations abroad to follow this course rather than one dependent upon fear incentive and compulsion, we can put off for many, many years the date of any future war.

I may be one of those cantankerous people who doesn't see the argument that America will turn Communistic if we have a serious recession in business. In all likelihood, from the smell of the boiling pots, there will be plenty of argument about it. But if it is settled by *argument and by thinking*, Communism hasn't a chance in America.

There will always be ups and downs in a free economy. But I have faith that the gains of the past quarter of a century will continue and accelerate if we in the United States hold fast to our basic freedom of enterprise. I have faith in the determination of the American people to strive always to improve opportunity for individual initiative and risk-taking to the end that we can be of increasing service to one another and to other nations. I have faith in the many hundreds of small cotton mills which represent the backbone of this great industry and which afford a continuing challenge to that business growth which has characterized American enterprise throughout the development of this country.

Finally, I have faith that the American people, always generous in alleviating human suffering in other parts of the world, will continue to send material aid to war-stricken countries. We will do this to the maximum of our ability—consistent with the maintenance of a strong defensive military establishment—to insure the preservation of American freedom and security. I firmly believe that a strong America is the best, if not the only hope, for world peace in these uncertain times.—George A. Sloan, before 21st annual meeting of Cotton-Textile Institute Oct. 22.

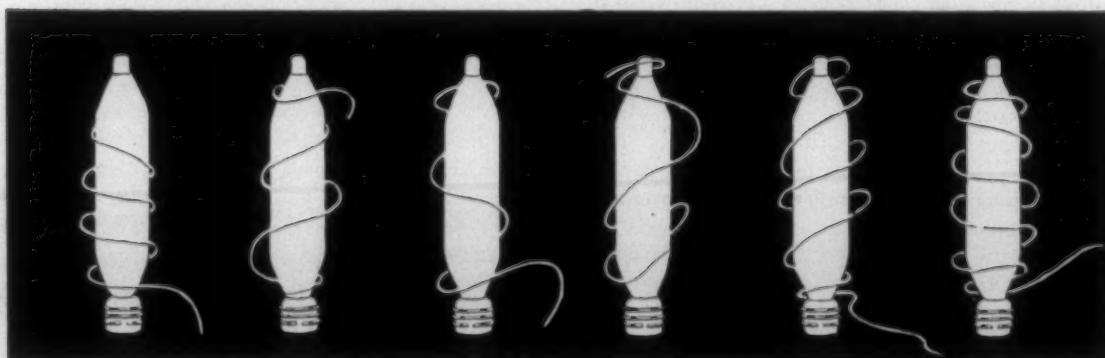


DESIGNED FOR ONE PURPOSE... TO ELIMINATE UNEVEN PACKAGES AND TAILS

The economy and efficiency of Numo Automatic Spinning Controls have been proved in America's largest textile mills. It offers these major advantages!

- Eliminates the necessity of doffers bearing rail down manually . . . makes doffing easier.
- Eliminates uneven packages from doff to doff.
- Eliminates uneven tails left at butt of bobbins.
- Increases production by saving time at each doff.
- Reduces number of ends down on doff . . . Effects many other direct savings.
- Uniform packages and tails eliminate the necessity of unraveling long tails and "hunting" for ends. This means less bobbin transfer or break-out, as well as reduction in waste yarn. Once set for desired bobbin size and tail, there will automatically be a duplication on all succeeding doffs.

Write today for illustrated literature showing why more and more mills are turning to NUMO for increased production and lower cost.



NUMO MACHINE & ENGINEERING CO., INC.

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA

Floyd Isom
Station C, Box 164
Atlanta, Ga.

The Rudel Mchry, Co., Ltd.
614 St. James St., West
Montreal 3, Canada

Barnhardt Bros. Export Corp.
P. O. Box 748
Charlotte 1, N. C.

Barnhardt International Corp.
P. O. Box 748
Charlotte 1, N. C.



Institute Meeting Heralds Bright Future

LEADING speakers at the 21st annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held in New York City Oct. 22-23, agreed that the business prospects for the cotton textile industry loom exceptionally bright and the industry is entering 1948 with unprecedented financial strength. There was, however, a warning to American businessmen to combat the infiltration of ideologies which conflict with the American way of life.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the institute, described 1947 as "the happiest year the cotton textile industry ever enjoyed" and said industry earnings for the most part are being plowed back into corporate investment for purposes of re-equipment, modernization of methods and research.

That business and industry would be wise at the present time to cut rather than increase dividends and to restrict spending to projects which promise a quick return in higher output per man hour, was the advice offered the group by Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, who described the current condition of the American economy as "dangerously good—so good that serious maladjustments could easily develop."

Proposals to Congress which would enable the Federal Trade Commission to place further restrictions on corporate mergers were scored by Gilbert H. Montague, attorney, who declared that the suggested changes would be particularly harmful to the textile industry. Members of the institute also were told that the American labor policy is going against a powerful world trend, by Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University, who added that the policy would be supported if the American public would appreciate its merits and the ways in which it is superior to the experiments in economic organization which are now going on in so large a segment of the western world. Mr. Montague's address was considered especially significant in view of the repeated investigations conducted by government agencies of textile mergers.

Unity on industry-wide problems was urged by Percy S. Howe, Jr., president of the American Thread Co., and chairman of the board of the institute. The thinking and actions of the members of the cotton textile industry must be lifted above group and regional interests in those matters which are industry-wide and nation-wide in their significance, he remarked. "This kind of unity should be our continuing objective," he added, noting that every question which is vital to the industry is vital to the nation as a whole. The need to acquaint the public with the importance of the textile industry and to gain greater "respect and admiration for the people who work in the mills" was stressed by G. Ellsworth Huggins, president of Martel and

Henrietta Mills and chairman of the textile mills' industry-wide committee on public relations. Brig.-Gen. Herman Feldman, QMC, addressed the group on policies and methods involved in the procurement of textiles by the Quartermaster Corps. George A. Sloan, a former president of the institute, acted as toastmaster at the annual dinner and also addressed the group briefly. (See Page 11.)

George S. Harris, president of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., was elected chairman of the board of the institute to succeed Mr. Howe. Arthur O. Allen of Baltic (Conn.) Mills and Charles C. Hertwig of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., were elected vice-presidents. Dr. Murchison was re-elected as president of the institute and Paul B. Halstead was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected to serve three years include Thomas M. Bancroft, Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; John H. Cheatham, Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga.; John W. Clark, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.; J. A. Cooper, Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills; A. B. Edge, Jr., Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; George E. Glenn, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; F. E. Grier, Belton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Gardiner Hawkins, United Merchants & Manufacturers, New York City; C. B. Hayes, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; G. E. Huggins, Martel Mills, Inc., New York City; Floyd W. Jefferson, Fitzgerald Mills Corp., New York City; D. A. Jewell, Jr., Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.; R. H. Johnston, Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; B. E. Jordan, Sellers Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.; Frank Leslie, Savage Mfg. Co., New York City; Royal Little, Textron, Inc., New York City; John F. Matheson, Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc.; Gordon Osborne, Warwick Mills, West Warwick, R. I.; Fred L. Smyre, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Seabury Stanton, Hathaway Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; R. L. Stowe, Jr., Stowe Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.; George P. Swift, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; Donald B. Tansill, Pepperell Mfg. Co., New York City; W. V. Williamson, Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; Jacob Ziskind, Merimack Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

In addition, two directors were elected to serve for two years: Roger Milliken, Hartsville Cotton Mill, New York City; Earle R. Stall, Florence Mills, Greenville, S. C.; and H. M. Jones, Waverly Mills, Inc., Laurinburg, N. C., was elected to serve for one year.

Appointments made during the year by the board of directors to fill vacancies, and which were confirmed by the membership, were: William J. Erwin, Republic Cotton Mills Division of J. P. Stevens, Inc., Great Falls, S. C., to serve until October, 1948; and B. F. Hagood, Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., to serve until October, 1949.

Web Fabrics And Cotton

By MAURICE A. GOLDMAN, President, Fibre Products Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.

— Before American Association of Textile Technologists —

THIS is the story of web fabrics. Wool felts are web fabrics. The finest felts in use for apparel and all the hundred other grades including the thick and hard polishing felts are made by laminating disassociated webs of wool fibers direct from the doffers of the carding machines and integrating them by the felting process. The natural tendency of wool fibers to intercurl when in a wet mat is the basis for the felting process which furthers the matting and interlocking by manipulating and pounding the mat while wet. A high percentage of non-curling fibers may be blended into the mat and the wool fibers will entwine them into the felt.

Wool felt fabrics and wool textile fabrics serve different uses. In a few cases they border on competition, but in general the felted web products are an added use for wool that could not be served by the textile process, because of formation properties or price. Decorated wool felt floor coverings are in competition with linoleums rather than with textile carpets. Wool felts for padding, sealing and vibration dampening are in competition with cork and rubber rather than with textile fabrics.

The wool textile industry is accustomed to the felt industry and does not consider it as competition. In fact, the products of the textile art of any of the fibers are without competition for uses that require its characteristics. They cannot be matched by any process that is known or imagined at this moment anywhere in the world.

On the other hand textile fabrics are now serving in many uses for which they are not suited, and will be replaced as soon as a better material is developed. This reference to wool felts is trite but it serves as an introduction to the subject of cotton web fabrics, which are new-comers for uses, but are products of an old and practical manufacturing process.

In cotton, as in wool, the web fabric process makes available additional uses for cotton. This should be happy news to the United States cotton growers who will soon again feel the effects of the progress of the synthetic fibers, the pulp fibers and the foreign grown cotton.

The web-fabric art is divided into three phases comparable to the divisions of the textile industry: (1) the web direct from carding machinery which consists of two stages, (a) laminated in longitudinal direction only, and (b) cross laminated; (2) the web from drawing machinery and cross laminated; (3) the web from combing machinery and cross laminated.

The Class 1 (a) fabrics are lightweight and low priced, in competition with paper, for the household and personal single use items, such as napkins, doilies, face wipes, handkerchiefs, bibs, towels, dust cloths, diapers and numerous others which are now on the market.

The Class 1 (b) fabrics are of medium weight and strength to serve for industrial, household and personal

imitation leathers, book-binding, backing for oil cloths, bed sheets and pillow cases, window shades and drapes, shower curtains, table covers, aprons, raincoats, overalls, nurse uniforms and caps, barber coats, market clerk coats and many others. The paper industry is competing with the textile sheeting mills for most of these items and is winning on price. The wasteful costs in the standard cotton textile mills plus the high cost of laundry service charges are fostering the development of substitutes. Many of these have become acceptable.

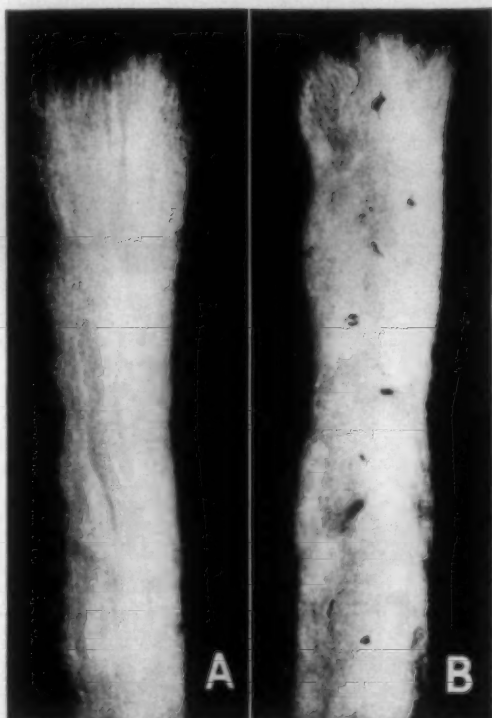
The Class 2 web fabrics are for strong and sturdy working uses, for which drills, twills, sateens and ducks are now being used, such as power transmission belting, conveyor belting, backing for upholstery, heavy synthetic leathers used for backing for fine linoleums, plastic laminates, tarpaulins, re-enforced rubber hose, ship sails and for all other mechanical applications. Drawn fiber fabrics are three to four times as strong in tensile as an equal weight of woven fabric. The fibers in a woven fabric are coiled in the yarn and crimped in the weave, so that only a few fibers of the total are in equal tension for a load. Tests prove that yarn is less than one-fourth the strength in tensile of the sum of the strengths of the fibers in the cross section of the yarn. In the drawn fiber web fabrics, substantially all the fibers are aligned and fixed in tensioned straightness and are in equal tension for a load.

The Class 3 web fabrics are for plastic laminated materials for structural uses. Combed fiber web fabrics are from 25 to 50 per cent stronger in tension than drawn fiber web fabrics. With a sliver from which all the short uncontrollable fibers have been eliminated, it is possible to make a web in which every fiber is bonded in tensioned straightness. Dense laminates of these webs have tensile strengths of 50,000 pounds and greater per square inch.

Sheeting and plate of all thicknesses, channels, I and H beams, angle and T shapes in all sizes can be fabricated of this bonded cotton material. These are of twice the strength and of half the weight of identical dimension units of aluminum. Or one pound of this bonded cotton material will replace four pounds of aluminum in the structure of an airplane. This saving of weight is of equal importance in railroad cars—both passenger and freight, in auto cars and trucks and in all types of cargo and passenger ships. In all these, every pound reduced from the body weight means a pound more of pay load.

These structural members are fabricated into structures, by resin welding. This forms an integral body that is superior to riveted or bolted assemblies for high-speed mobile units. An airplane fabricated of this material and by this method would cost less than if it were fabricated of aluminum by riveting. The smooth seamless surface saves horsepower in racing through air or water. The bonding resin is proof against all corrosion in air or water. This structural

The Continuous Stripper - an economical "tool" for **BETTER PRODUCTION** and **CLEANER CLOTH**



A comparison of card slivers. . . A—a clean cylinder produces a sliver with a minimum of neps, broken leaf, and other impurities.

B—a dirty cylinder, loaded with impacted waste, cannot do an efficient cleaning job.



The Saco Lowell Continuous Stripper is daily demonstrating its ability to increase production at the card and at the same time reduce waste and improve the cleanliness and evenness of the sliver.

The freedom from impacted waste, which interferes with the carding action of the wire of the cylinder clothing, generally reduces the nep count; and the lack of periodical stripping improves the uniformity of the sliver.

The improvement in card operation shown by the 'test data' at the right, is by no means an unusual case as evidenced by the fact that —

there are more than 12,000 Saco-Lowell Continuous Strippers now in operation — increasing production, improving quality and preventing waste for mills who have put them on their cards.

Write for bulletin to our nearest office.

Saco-Lowell Shops • BOSTON

SHOPS AT BIDDEFORD, MAINE • BRANCHES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

Here are the improvements in one mill after installing Saco-Lowell Continuous Strippers:

- Reduction in Cylinder and Doffer Strips **96%**
- Reduction in Neps in Sliver **38%**
- Reduction in Impurities in Sliver **24%**
- Increase in Breaking Strength of Yarn **5.4%**

uses such as packaging and shipping bags, backing for soft material can utilize more staple cotton than the textile industry. It is the one hope for the United States cotton crop without government support.

The Class 1 card-web fabric system is very simple. It consists of a range of carding machines set in longitudinal series on a platform over a slat conveyor. The full width webs, off the several doffers are guided through openings in the platform onto the moving conveyor, so as to form a lamination. The conveyor passes it to a sheeting mill, in the line, to be condensed by wetting and made self-supporting. It continues through a bonding mill and successive finishing operations, all in line.

For fabrics of good linear strength and poor cross strength, all the carding machines are set in line with the conveyor. For fabrics of good strength in both directions, the cards are set so that alternate cards are operating at right angles to the conveyor and depositing their webs onto the linear running card webs, like filling across the warp in a loom. The cross laying system is old standard practice in the wool felt industry. Their crossings are at about 120°, but new machinery is available for true 90° if required.

The fabrics from this system are of the width of the cards. The standard cotton textile mill cards are 40 inches wider. There are a few 46-inch cards. Wider fabrics can be made off of wider cards which can be built. The usual carding machines of the woolen industry are either 60 or 72 inches wide. The card-web can be likened very favorably to natural leather. It can be made as thin and soft as chamois or as thick and hard as sole leather. The formation of the fiber structure is identical to that of leather. The strength and porosity character is controlled by fiber density. The properties of proof against water, flame, vermin, odor and deterioration, also the degree of elasticity depends on the character of the bonding resin. These card-web fabrics are suitable for such uses where slight stretch does not matter. The fabric launders with about the same trouble as knitted fabrics.

S. T. A. Meetings Scheduled

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its fall meeting Saturday, Nov. 15, at the White Oak Community Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Greensboro, N. C. The area conference of textile plant operating executives will begin at 9:45 a. m., according to Howard Barton of Spray, N. C., divisional secretary.

The program includes an address by Thomas O. Moore, vice-president of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., on the "Responsibility and Relationship of Supervisors in an Industrial Organization"; a paper, "Make Your Mill Safe," by W. F. Humbert, chief engineer of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray; and a discussion of materials handling in textile mill operations. Proximity Mfg. Co., host for the day, will furnish lunch following the meeting.

Two other meetings will be held this fall by Southern Textile Association groups. The Eastern Carolina Division will gather Nov. 8 at the Erwin Mills Co. auditorium in Durham, N. C., and the South Carolina Division will meet in the Clemson College Textile School building Nov. 22.

The cost of this type of fabric is low. Unspinnable coarse cotton is suitable in this formation. A textile mill may add its comber noils, card strips and other clean mill waste. This about halves the cost of the cotton contents of an equal weight of woven fabric. The cost of the mill operations on card-web fabrics is about ten per cent of the mill operation cost of a comparable spun and woven fabric. The cost of the bonding resin and its application depends on the requirement for the life and character of the fabric. However, the same resin and treatment cost would have to be added to woven fabrics for the same requirements. Dyeing is done in either the wetting or bonding mill operation.

The conventional production rate of a card in a cotton spinning mill is from ten to 15 pounds per hour. This same card in operation for making webs, would be set to produce from 45 to 60 pounds per hour, depending upon the condition of the stock in the laps. A range of six cards will produce fabrics of from two to three ounces per linear yard 40 inches wide. This is up to the limit of weight for uniform bonding with water or solvent phase resins. For heavier fabrics it is necessary to combine two or more prime sheets.

Combining is a practical operation and is being done with woven fabrics and with leather. For combined fabrics and cross laying can be done in the combining operation instead of in the carding operation. In the cross laying at the combining there can be formed any width sheet, either narrower or wider than 40 inches. The machinery for this is available.

For Class 2 web fabrics it is necessary to use more of the textile machinery and it would therefore be of more interest to the textile mills. The card-web fabrics are in the class of woven fabrics made of yarns direct from the card doffer, through a tape condenser. The fibers in such yarns are still in the felted assembly as in the doffed web. It is mass without strength.

For strong yarns it is necessary to draft the web until all the fibers are straightened and aligned into a narrow tape which can be tensioned and twisted into a yarn. For strong web fabrics it is likewise necessary to straighten and align the fibers in intimate relation and to bond them while under tensioned straightness. For this process it is necessary to use 7/8-inch cotton. It is processed through the conventional carding, drawing, sliver lap and ribbon lap operations of the spinning mill. The ribbon lap is taken to a special nine-lap drawing head which produces a 12-inch wide web of aligned straight fibers weighing near one-half of an ounce per linear yard and measuring near .0025 inch or about four fibers thick.

This web is passed from the front rolls of the drawing frame over and in contact with driven tensioning rolls to the nip of a sheeting mill where it is condensed by wetting, to make it self-supporting through a bonding mill. The web continues under tension to pass through an oven that sets the resin and fixes the fibers in place. The bonding resin is selected for the purpose that the finished fabric is to serve. If, for example, it were intended for the body of pyroxylin leather then the same nitrocellulose should be used for bonding the prime web.

These bonded 12-inch prime webs are then wound side by side and layer over layer at 90° onto a revolving and axial advancing mandrel to form a lamination of the width and weight of the intended fabric. This lamination is passed from the mandrel to a bonding mill which combines the lamination into an integral fabric that is uniform

PIVOTAN PIVOTAN PIVOTAN

C & R TEXTILE MFG. CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

REF. C-10-47

PURCHASE ORDER NO. _____

PRODUCT

PRICE

QUANTITY

13 in

2 1/2

18 in

Rough Gaskets
Army Roughness
Leather Belting ✓

\$20.00

Get Pivotan



GET PIVOTAN—a brief notation on the purchase order by a production-conscious executive who knows his power drives!

Specify the leather belting that can do more for you simply because more has been done for it through Southern Belting's exclusive process for producing low-stretch, extra-grip, long-service PIVOTAN!

SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers & Warehouse Distributors

LEATHER BELTING

RUBBER BELTING

V-BELTS & SHEAVES

FIBER & METAL PULLEYS

ROCKWOOD-SOUTHERN PIVOTED MOTOR DRIVES

WESTINGHOUSE MOTORS

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

throughout. A synthetic leather made by this process would wear through its entire thickness, the same as real leather. There is no separation or cracking or threadbareness, as occurs in coated woven backed leatherettes.

For another example, if the web fabric were intended for a rubber power transmission belt the prime webs would be bonded with rubber. The crossing of the webs would be laid in proportion to the ratio of lengthwise to cross wise strength that is required in the belt. The pressure and curing would form a unified integral material that could not delaminate or fray as do laminated woven fabric belts. Furthermore, such belts would be stretchless and can transmit four times the power of a belt made of an equal weight of woven cotton fabric.

All coated and impregnated woven fabric or cord articles would be improved if made with web fabrics. Heavy duty pneumatic tires would be burst-proof and have greater tread wear resistance if made of cotton web instead of rayon or cotton cord.

The Class 3 fabrics are made of one-inch or better cotton. The process is the same as for Class 2 fabrics with the additional operation of combing. The percentage of noils would be governed by the specification for the strength of the fabric. This class of web is necessary only for high strength, lightweight structural members. No other structural material can compare for weight strength ratio. These combed webs can be bonded into sheets and plates with only 25 per cent of resin. *This forms a resin bonded cotton material rather than a cotton reinforced resin material.*

The formations of Class 2 and 3 web fabrics may be

likened to that of wood, wherein the cellulose fibers are straight and parallel and bonded with lignin. Soft weal woods have more filler than fiber. Hard strong woods have more fiber than resin. Class 2 fabrics can compete with wood veneer for the plastic laminating business on merit and price. Also, cotton is an ever-ready inexhaustable supply whereas wood is of limited supply.

The general art of making fabrics from card-webs is free of patent interference. There are patents on a few bonding methods and products, but they do not interfere with general practices. There is every possibility for the development of many new methods and products that would merit good patent protection. The art of making Class 2 and 3 fabrics and products is subject to current patents. The formation of a bonded wide web of closely aligned tensioned straight fibers is new and an improvement on the formation of webs off of the carding machine doffer.

The synthetic fiber industry is using its waste to produce Class 1 (a) card-web fabrics that are very attractive. Rayon waste is clean, transparent and takes level dyeing of the faintest pastel shades. The fibers are bonded to each other by fusing, which is a less costly process than the resin bonding method that is necessary for cotton webs. Undoubtedly the rayon industry will get as much business as it can take for household and personal uses, where the transparency, silky feel, absorbency and wet strength are an advantage.

The textile industry will use all the regular synthetic fiber that can possibly be made in the next ten years. There will not be any fiber other than waste for web materials.

FROM RHODE ISLAND TO NORTH CAROLINA

Absenteeism Is Factor In Peace Dale Move

By LEO SONDEREGGER

IN one of his ringing speeches of the early war years, Winston Churchill called upon the United States to "give us the tools and we will finish the job." That challenge might have been paraphrased aptly, in recent years, by the owners of the Peace Dale Mills in South Kingstown. "Give us the workers," they have been saying in effect, "and we will do the job."

The inability of M. T. Stevens and Sons Co. to maintain a sufficient labor force in Peace Dale (R. I.) was a major factor in its decision to move worsted operations from its mill there to a mill near Rockingham, N. C. That move is underway, and when it is completed some 500 Rhode Islanders will be out of a job.

The reasons why a New England mill with more than a century's production record behind it must go South to find an adequate labor supply strikes at the roots of a problem which seems to be characteristic of the entire New England industrial area. The problem involves not only the actual size of the labor pools, but job referral, production per worker, absenteeism and other considerations.

The Stevens people have a sad story to tell about their efforts to keep up production in the Peace Dale Mills. Reuben B. Eaton, mill superintendent, cites "being unable

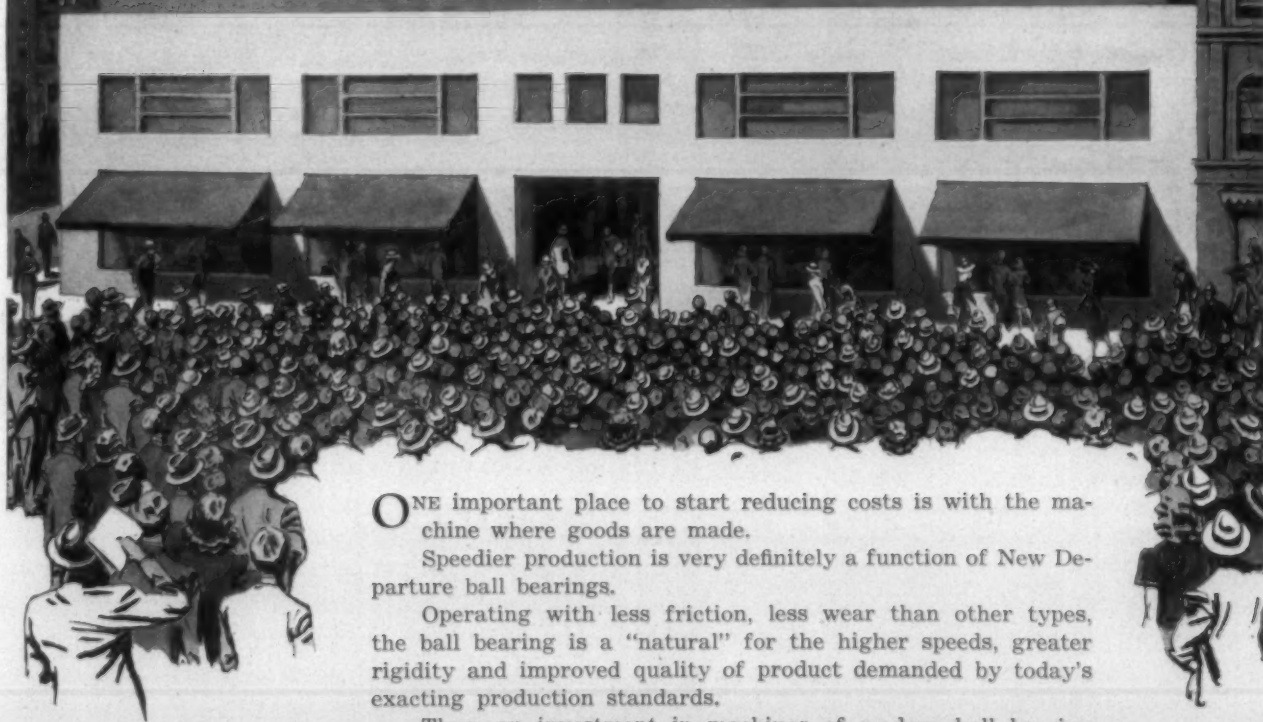
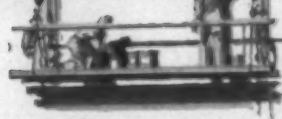
to properly staff our mill on a production basis" as one of the company's two chief reasons for moving South. To operate at peak efficiency, Mr. Eaton says, the woolen and worsted plants combined ought to have 1,000 workers. At present the labor force is about 300 short of that, and in the war years it dropped below 500 at one time. Officials say that between 1937 and 1940 the mill had approximately 1,000 employees, and that during this period its earnings were satisfactory. John P. Stevens, Jr., president of M. T. Stevens and Sons Co.'s parent firm, J. P. Stevens and Co. of New York, says that in recent years the mill's worsted production has rarely gone above 60 per cent of capacity.

Would Go Into Red

"In times like these," he said in his New York office, "it doesn't matter so much; there's such a tremendous demand for woolens and worsteds. But in normal times Peace Dale would get so far into the red that the board of directors would get together and say, 'Close 'er up!'"

His apparent meaning was that it is relatively profitable now, because of a seller's market and good prices, to operate even considerably below capacity, whereas in a sharply competitive period a corporation would be inclined to get

Everybody agrees
**COSTS MUST
COME DOWN**



ONE important place to start reducing costs is with the machine where goods are made.

Speedier production is very definitely a function of New Departure ball bearings.

Operating with less friction, less wear than other types, the ball bearing is a "natural" for the higher speeds, greater rigidity and improved quality of product demanded by today's exacting production standards.

Thus, an investment in machines of modern ball bearing design is an investment in faster production—lower costs.

New Departure's technical literature is most helpful. Tell us your needs.



NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS

9496

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NEW DEPARTURE • DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS • BRISTOL, CONN. • Branches in DETROIT • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES and other cities

rid of its unprofitable operations and concentrate on the most efficient plants in its chain.

Mr. Stevens also pointed out that it is extremely expensive to move a mill and said no company would do it unless the mill was up against liquidation, "which," he said, "is the situation in Peace Dale." And he seemed to think that lack of sufficient labor was the chief reason for this.

Workers Not Forthcoming

In his North Andover, Mass., office, President Abbot Stevens of M. T. Stevens and Sons agreed that the company had experienced "years and years of not being able to get enough employees" to operate Peace Dale Mills at peak efficiency.

The town of South Kingstown should be able to provide 1,000 workers for the mill, which is its only large industrial establishment. There are close to 8,000 people within the town limits. But the workers have not been forthcoming. In 1943 the management undertook a careful survey of employees who had worked there during the peak period of 1937-40. Mill representatives visited the families of most of the workers and asked them, as Mr. Eaton puts it, "to tell us where the kids were and why they weren't working." That campaign brought the mill exactly three workers.

Most of the "kids" it developed, had gone into the armed forces or to work in war plants or service establishments. But when the war was over there was no great return of workers. Some of the veterans joined the 52-20 club and took it easy for a while. Girls who had gone to Quonset Point in bus loads began to return, but, as a local businessman said rather bitterly, "now they are secretaries—or think they are."

INSURANCE—A Comparison

Can New England hold its own in the textile industry? Not if figures furnished by Franklin Process Co., which operates plants at Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn., prove anything. Providence is far and away the most expensive of the four locations in regard to workmen's compensation insurance. Based on \$100 per payroll for the most important job classification in order to form a fair basis for comparison, Providence figured 1.84, while in South Carolina it was .834, in Tennessee .794 and in Pennsylvania .495. On this basis the workmen's compensation insurance cost in 1946 on this classification alone for the four plants would have been \$7,724 in Rhode Island, \$3,501 in South Carolina, \$3,333 in Tennessee and \$2,078 in Pennsylvania.

Payroll taxes to cover unemployment insurance were higher in Providence than in the other plants, despite the fact that they were figured at the new rates effective July 1 of this year and by placing the company in the most favorable bracket that can be had in Rhode Island. Providence's cost on a comparable basis was nearly as much as the combined costs of the South Carolina and Pennsylvania plants. The figures: Providence, \$9,279; Tennessee, \$7,139; South Carolina, \$6,424; and Pennsylvania, \$3,569.

Don't Want Mill Jobs

Company officials say a lot of the men who worked in war plants and military bases were "graduated" as carpenters, tinsmiths, electricians. They don't want to go back to work as mill hands; some of them are loafing, some are doing odd jobs, some have taken good steady jobs in other towns, at high craft wages.

Unemployment Compensation Board figures indicate that at the same time the Peace Dale management was desperately seeking workers, there were unemployed workers in the South Kingstown area. During the first week of last October, November, December, January and February regular unemployment compensation checks were paid out to South Kingstown area workers ranging in number from 47 to 67. During the same periods, weekly servicemen's readjustment checks went to between 73 and 128 veterans. In both cases, however, there is no way of telling how many of those receiving unemployment compensation checks were textile workers.

Rhode Island employment service figures show, also, that during the last two calendar years 260 persons were referred to the Peace Dale Mills. Of these, 170 were verified placements—they took jobs. Employment service officials point out that only workers in the southern part of the state could be referred to the Peace Dale plant. They also attach importance to the fact that the mill there has no centralized employment system but depends on its foremen and subforemen to seek workers from the state employment service.

Among the older workers in the Peace Dale Mills there is a pronounced feeling, justified or not, that whereas mill jobs were good enough for mother and dad, the youngsters ought to go out and "do better." The parents want their children to be school teachers, doctors, businessmen, rather than mill workers. This feeling has done its share to cut down the labor supply available to the mill.

How does all this compare with conditions in the North Carolina area to which the Stevens mill is moving? The population picture is somewhat different than that in South Kingstown. There are about 4,000 people within the corporate limits of Rockingham. Outside the town limits, but within a couple of miles' radius of the Richmond County Courthouse, there are another 8,000 or so in rural homes and the mill villages.

12,000-Man Labor Pool

That gives the Rockingham area mills a population of about 12,000 to draw on for their immediate needs. In normal times the mills use more than 4,000 workers. If the Rockingham area cannot supply the total number, the mills can draw on the county's additional population of approximately 29,000.

They had a war in Rockingham, too. They had army camps which siphoned off workers from the textile labor pool, and others went into service or to distant war plants. The labor situation was tight for awhile, but mill owners agree that there never was a real pinch in the Rockingham area. By late 1945 the situation was getting back to normal again. Most of the former mill workers who returned from war plants and military service went back to producing textiles. Those who did not return were replaced with people from the country.

That phrase, "people from the country," is one key to the Rockingham area's steady labor supply. Since the early 19th Century, textile mills in (Continued on Page 52)

WHITIN

CHARLOTTE
NORTH CAROLINA



NOVEMBER 21

1947



DOWD ROAD • CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Cordial Invitation

We wish to extend a cordial invitation to all our friends and customers to be present at an "Open House" marking the official opening of our new Southern offices and plant in Charlotte, N. C. We hope you will come and see for yourself the increased facilities which are now at your disposal for keeping your machinery in first class condition with genuine Whitin equipment parts.

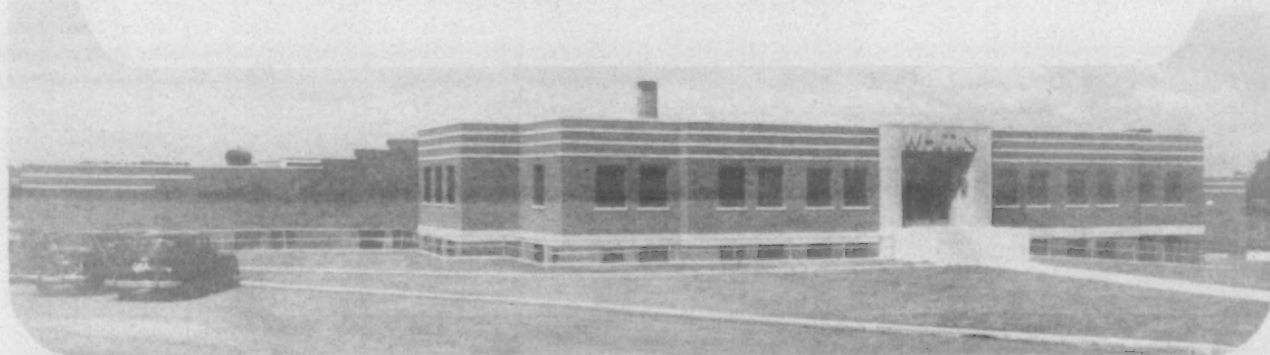
This is *your* plant. Its main product is SERVICE — the finest service possible on a wider variety of Whitin equipment. It is manned by skilled craftsmen working under the guidance of a Whitin-trained staff. Their sole purpose is to keep the Whitin machinery in your mills operating at maximum efficiency.

We believe that your visit will prove to be an interesting and instructive experience. We shall look forward to seeing you on November 21.

10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE • MASSACHUSETTS



MIASMIC MINDS In International Relations

By W. M. McLAURINE

"GOD makes nothing but riddles," says a character in one of Dostoevsky's works, and so it seems to many who try to fathom the mysterious motivation of life. Nietzsche used another phrase which is impressive and challenging, "the antagonism at the heart of the world." Nature, people and principles on this little planet seem to be at war among themselves and with each other.

W. McNeele Dixon in a lecture on "The Human Situation" says "our planet is, as a dwelling place miserably contracted. Stormy oceans, nature has provided in plenty, barren mountains, burning sands, long leagues of polar snow and ice. But how little for its inhabitants of solubrious climate or easy ways of life. Mankind has a harsh row to hoe. Consider, too, the variety of afflictions to which the race is exposed, the inclement seasons, the droughts and floods, the wild beasts and noxious insects, the fears and pestilences, the frightful prevalence of mental disorders from idiocy to mania, the nauseous physical abnormalities, the part played by chance and accident. Or survey the infirmities of the human mind and note the failures which attend the efforts of the wisest and the best among men and nations—the cruelties, the surly, bitter tempers, the fault-finding and vituperation, the superstitious and foolery, the intrigues and deceptions, rivalries and envies, the swindling and the villainy, the petty scandals, the absurd pursuits and ambitions, worst of all, perhaps, the outrageous injustices, so that

It seems a story from the world of spirits
When anyone obtains that which he merits,
On any merits that which he obtains."

The foregoing quotation may sound like demonic fiction written out of a heart of evil and pessimistic content. The doubter has only to read and be informed that in all of life there are conflicts—that the one great purpose of life is to resolve these conflicts in so far as possible in order that those here now and hereafter may enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—spiritual development into a life consonant with what the Christian teachings designate the development of divinity.

To get away from this abstract introduction, which has been fitting as a preparation for this discussion, the reader can easily observe these conflicts and their disturbing and destructive influences. No attempt will be made to discuss any factors save those of the social, economic and political disturbances of international life—the miasmatic minds resulting therefrom and one or two suggestions that may act as a means of alleviating the tenseness, or removing some of the infection, of lifting life out of its lethargy and despair into an atmosphere of faith and action. This is a terrific statement for one to make who is so little informed in international affairs, and is so far removed from the activities of life. It has been said that God tolerates such persons because now and then they do such magnificent things—now and then, a sudden illumination comes from the "heart of darkness."

It requires no brilliant mind to read the stories of World War I, the frenzied finances of the '20s, the international economic debacle with its destructive influences, World War II and its aftermath. It does not require much reasoning to look back and study causes and results. The thunder out of the Orient, the problems of the Western world are so resonant and challenging that no one can be ignorant of conflicts. The principles and proposals are so different that anyone can sense that the world is full of miasmatic minds, made so by the mental impingements of such conditions.

It is much easier to wage war than it is to wage peace. War is definite, concrete. It lends itself to materials and men and military strategy—to definite objections—to victory. There are no muddled minds in this objective situation. During the last war a new element was actively used—propaganda—mental processes, attitudes of many kinds. There were various conferences among the allied powers, the Atlantic Charter, the conferences at Yalta, the Potsdam agreement and others—promises made, results implied which when reviewed in the aftermath of war look vastly different.

The mentalities of the peoples, the expectations and desires of the nations in trying to outline a program for world peace seem strangely remote and often foreign to actual conditions as the war-worn nations confusedly look about for the realities of social, economic and political security for which they all fought. The conquerors are as baffled as the conquered. The problems are gigantic, the objectives are intangible in that much of them is conceived in abstractions; the world fronts of the warring nations which were limited and discernable have broken down into 60 or more contested boundaries whose objectives are freedom and security, intermeshed and interwoven with 60 or more ideologies and philosophies and languages. Even the problem of semiotics enters, the translating or transliterating of thought, its intent and meaning from one language to another. This does not solve the problem, the different apperceptive bases of these various nationalities will interpret the same principles in different ways.

Their religions and philosophies, or both blended, give color to their interpretations and concept. The Brahmanism and Buddhism of India, the Confucianism of China, the wide spread reaches of Mohammedanism syncretized with Loroasterism, the Islamic cult together with fundamental Judaism Catholicism all interspersed here and there with a tinge of Protestant Christianity give a medley of apperceptive bases, which make a common understanding impossible. To be sure all of these were philosophies which lent themselves to religious expressions. It must not be forgotten that race and religion are the two most persistent and stubborn instincts to change or modify or redirect.

When we add to these the philosophies of Marx and Engels and Nietzsche and Freud and others in Russia, Germany, Italy and France there develops social and national cults and creeds irrevocably and irreconcilably con-

The **SIDES** of a V-BELT

are what **GRIP** the **PULLEY**

-Naturally, it's the **SIDES**
that **GET** the **WEAR**

The story of what wears out a V-Belt—and how a belt can be built to withstand this wear a longer time — is quickly told. Here are the facts:—

Only the sides of a V-Belt touch the pulley. The sides do all the gripping on the pulley. The sides pick up the load. They transmit that load to the belt as a whole. Then, once again, the sides grip the driven pulley and deliver the power to it. And the sides take all the wear against the sheave-groove wall.

This explains why everyone who works around machines has always noticed that the *sidewall* of the ordinary V-belt is the part that wears out first!

That's Why the Patented CONCAVE SIDE
That REDUCES Wear on Sidewalls is So IMPORTANT

Naturally, since the sidewall is the part that wears out first, anything that prolongs the life of the sidewall will lengthen the life of the belt.

The simple diagrams on the right show exactly why the ordinary, straight-sided V-Belt gets excessive wear along

the middle of the sides. They show also why the Patented Concave Side greatly reduces sidewall wear in Gates Vulco Ropes. That is the simple reason why your Gates Vulco Ropes are giving you so much longer service than any straight-sided V-Belt can possibly give.

The Concave Side is MORE Important NOW Than Ever Before!

Now that Gates **SPECIALIZED** Research has resulted in Super Vulco Ropes capable of carrying much heavier loads—up to 40% higher horsepower ratings in some cases—the sidewall of the belt is called upon to do even more work in transmitting these heavier loads to the pulley. Naturally,

with heavier loading on the sidewall, the life-prolonging Concave Side is more important NOW than ever before!



THE MARK OF SPECIALIZED RESEARCH

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY, DENVER, U. S. A.

"World's Largest Maker of V-Belts"

GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

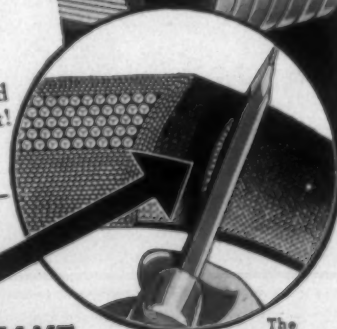
Engineering Offices
and Jobber Stocks

IN ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

of the U. S. and
71 Foreign Countries



Diagram of V-Belt
in Sheave Groove



The
CONCAVE
SIDE
is a
GATES
PATENT

Straight Sided
V-Belt



How Straight Sided
V-Belt Bulges
When Bending
Around Its Pulley



You can actually feel the bulging of a straight-sided V-Belt by holding the sides between your finger and thumb and then bending the belt. Naturally, this bulging produces excessive wear along the middle of the sidewall as indicated by arrows.

Gates V-Belt with
Patented Concave
Sidewall



Showing How Con-
cave Side of Gates V-
Belt Straightens to
Make Perfect Fit in
Sheave Groove When
Belt Is Bending Over
Pulley.



No bulging against the sides of the sheave groove means that sidewall wear is evenly distributed over the full width of the sidewall—and that means much longer life for the belt!

4711

trary to the principles of a democracy as practiced in a so-called Christian nation. These statements by no means cover all the religions and political or social philosophies involved. They are used only to illustrate the morass of mental states involved in working out the peace pattern. The adherents and leaders in the exemplification of these faiths and philosophies are zealots of the most pronounced type. Eight million Christians and the rule of England in India for many decades have hardly scratched its political and social surface, so impermeable has it become by reason of its religions.

The leader of Russia, Stalin, in the decided and determined righteousness of his creed, has been reported as saying that capitalism and Communism cannot live in the same world. According to his philosophy this means that all forms of capitalism must be supplanted by communism. This poses the big problem of peace among the conquerors as they endeavor to work out the policies of the conquered nations and finally make necessary international adjustments among all nations. This is the big headache in international affairs. The co-operation of the conquerors is necessary in working out the program for the conquered.

The Atlantic Charter (Aug. 21, 1941), formulated under the leadership of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, seems to be a good starting place—

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise.

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the *freely expressed* wishes of the people concerned.

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their exacting obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their prosperity.

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

Seventh, such peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other measures which will lighten for peace-loving people the crushing burden of armament.

It is true that this charter was formulated and agreed to as indicated by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Russia did not participate, nor in so far as the writer knows has she ever recognized its policies and principles. Regardless of who wrote it or who concurred in it, it seems to be a good basis for building concord among the victors and then placating the vanquished. Its principles are fair and easily comprehensible.

It is also easy to understand that Russia does not now endorse them or accept them as a basis for international co-operation. She is obsessed with an imperialistic national philosophy of Communism, completely intolerant. There are so many phases of this gigantic problem, anyone of which would cause mental weariness, the writer will discuss only one event which is of recent occurrence and importance.

This view may seem sophomoric, but the ideas will be in keeping with the suggestions contained in the discussion. Mr. Churchill posed the expression, "The Iron Curtain," through which no outsider penetrates and behind which Russia in her own egocentric philosophy plans and announces her decisions. This may be true and doubtless is, but the curtain that cuts the world away from Russia, cuts Russia away from the world and this curtain hangs between the greatest communistic ideological government and those other governments of less danger to the final peace of the world—even the democracies of the world.

Just as Russia fears an encirclement of power of the smaller states or nations which touch her boundaries, just so the strong nations of the West do not desire for Russia to extend her boundaries or even political policies by force or infiltration into these weaker or satellite states. The Atlantic Charter provides that such must not be done. It provides for national integrity.

In the late winter and early spring of 1947, Greece and Turkey were struggling under economic pressures and financial inability to meet economic needs which were threatening their political life. England, who has been international banker for the world, because of financial depletion, was temporarily unable to do the needful, hence an appeal to this government met an immediate response with men and money. This is the event which has furnished subject matter for debate throughout the world. This thwarting the desires and domain of Russia developed a breach in the big four—a breach already evident but not so obvious. It further developed the conflict between capitalism and Communism.

Among the many criticisms offered were, first, that the United States was thereby engaging in imperialism; second, that such relief should have come through one of the four agencies of the United Nations; third, that the United States was interfering with the right of state sovereignty and at the same time embarking upon a program of an international W. P. A. that will eventually pauperise the people and bankrupt the nation. Others said this aid has been proffered not in the interest of peace but as a protection to the oil contracts with Iran, Iraq and the Palestine area, that such acts make war inevitable. Such statements may have some meaning to those who think superficially and do not see real motives.

Russia is a "lone wolf" in its plans and desires. She is power drunk and emotionally enamored with her political policies. There are none better, the hope of the world lies in converting the world to these ideas. Capitalism and Communism cannot live in the same world. Defiantly and head-

strong she argues and chafes over every obstacle which can or may thwart her progress.

The *New York Times* points out in an editorial of April 20, 1947, that under President Roosevelt, as under President Truman, concessions were made to Russia on the explicit condition that she would respect in all liberated countries democratic processes and the will of the people and that the peace would be a just peace which would leave our enemies disarmed but capable of surviving as political and economic entities. "Yet," the editorial states, "as soon as the tide of war had turned, she broke her pledges and began to embark upon a policy of aggrandizement. Today she has made all eastern Europe her sphere of influence, which she rules with an iron hand behind an iron curtain that splits the world in two." Since this was written conditions have seemingly grown steadily worse. Such conditions, such muddling may reveal the awful dangers of such conflicting policies and there may yet come compromises which may portend "One World" in which differences can be solved without war. There are now evidences of applied intelligence. The International Trade Organization and its policies, the Marshall Plan and its policies, the gradual passing of the war of nerves and its aftermath, the pick up of production, in short there are evidences of the rule and reign of reason in many of the controversial spots of the world.

It has been said many times by people whose opinion should be repeated that a little firmness or show of force would have prevented Italy's entrance into Ethiopia; a little firmness or a little force would have kept Japan out of Korea and Manchuria; a little firmness or some force would

have kept Hitler out of Czechoslovakia and those minor states and thus World War II might have, would likely have been averted. In Iran, a little firmness and an evidence of force caused Russia to withdraw from this area and thereby clarified a confused and contentious situation.

This assistance to Turkey and Greece has, or should have, no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of these nations; no idea of defending the commercial affairs of this nation or those of England; no intention of creating a condition of inevitable war. It was simply an indication to Russia that a little firmness or a little force would be used if the integrity of nations were not observed. This situation applies not only to these two nations but it can apply to the safety and integrity of any of the nations whose borders and government are threatened by any outside nation.

Such action in meeting the needs of Greece and Turkey was not meant to circumvent the U. N. or in any way to weaken it. The U. N. at this time, although it has four possible agencies through which such assistance could go, was not sufficiently and efficiently organized to handle this request and the U. S. A. met it as an emergency, later with a provision protecting its disruption of any policy of U. N. if it so considered it.

Every man, group of men, or organization does know or should know what it wants, what it can do and what it cannot do. Some time ago Walter Lippman wrote a treatise on this nation's foreign policy and rather strongly indicated that it had none or at least was muddled in its conception. In our dealings with the nations, there must be some very fine, fair and clean-cut policies (Continued on Page 48)

...HERE IS COLOR
Identification
FOR EFFICIENT
TINTING

Fibertint

Dyestuffs
and Textile Specialties

The Latest Development
in Oil Base Tints

Blackman-Uhler Co., Inc.

SPARTANBURG • SOUTH CAROLINA
Specialists in Spraying, Conditioning, and Tinting Identification for all fibres

- FOR**
- ★ WOOL
 - ★ NYLON
 - ★ RAYON
 - ★ ARALAC
 - ★ COTTON
 - ★ ACETATE
 - ★ WORSTED
and blends of
these fibres
 - ★ EASILY
APPLIED
 - ★ Easily, Quickly
and completely
Removed

How To Do Business Legally

By FRANK STAFFORD

CONSIDERING the myriad of commercial regulations and controls which exist today, it often requires some-thing akin to magic to carry on a business and still stay within the law. What with plain, commoner-garden regulations, new regulations, counter regulations, etc., many are finding it next to impossible to do business—legally.

In the first place, in some instances, laws are made or are changed so rapidly that the typical businessman is unable to keep up with the current picture. Secondly, even when one can keep up to date, interpretations of certain laws as set down are often so ambiguous, vague, or confused, that lawyers themselves are often incapable of providing sound advice—to say nothing of the plight of the average businessman who tries to do his own law interpreting.

In brief, the regulation situation in some instances is so messed up and cloudy as to make a typical businessman throw up his hands in despair. For despite all he does in an effort to stay on the right side, he may unintentionally step over the line and break a law—as a result of lack of knowledge or pure accident. Unfortunately for the erring one, however, neither "accident" nor "ignorance" is to be looked upon as a very secure defense for law-breaking when the chips are actually down and one is hailed into court.

What can the average businessman do to protect himself from inadvertently breaking a law? With so many laws existing, there is no sure protection, of course. On the other hand, a familiarity with the more common *types* of regulations affecting business has served to help keep many a businessman in the clear and out of the courtroom. Listed are some of the more common laws and regulations affecting business. Become acquainted with them . . . check your business against them . . . and then if there is any question of doubt as to the legality of any of your typical business operations, call in adequate counsel.

Health and safety regulations—These vary with the individual community. However, most communities require certain sanitation standards, standards for restroom facilities, trash disposal, etc. In addition, specific regulations are generally set down with respect to fire escapes, extinguisher equipment, etc. Elevators must meet certain requirements. Stairways, doorways, often must be lighted or marked in a certain way.

Building regulations—Buildings must be up to certain requirements, and must be maintained according to certain standards. Certain regulations regarding construction must be complied with. Check these various regulations in your own area, since they will vary considerably with the individual community.

Tax legislation—Because of the quantity and wide variety as to type, tax laws these days provide a real bugaboo to the businessman. Taxes fall into a wide variety of categories, including income, social security, old-age pension, property, excise, sales, service, license, and other more specialized forms. From the standpoint of staying clear with the law,

the businessman should familiarize himself with the tax situation in a general way, and also have a substantial knowledge of the special taxes relating to his particular business. He should also bear clearly in mind that taxes stem from several sources, including the Federal Government, state government, and community government. It frequently happens that the burden of understanding all pertinent tax laws becomes too heavy for the average businessman to carry. When this is true, it is generally cheap economy to call in expert counsel to help shoulder the load. But a word of warning—choose your tax expert with care. Many so-called "experts" and "advisers" are simply self-styled individuals in their jobs—are fly-by-nights who are by no means dependable. Before you hire a tax "expert," look into his background—carefully!

Regulations affecting trade—Regulations which affect trade include those concerning misrepresentation in advertising and selling, pricing regulations, restrictions as to the type of merchandise one may sell, etc. These regulations have been imposed for a variety of reasons and in a variety of ways. Frequently, they have been imposed to raise the standard of business practices. For instances, certain pricing regulations have been created in order to prevent cut-throat competition and as a means of preventing monopoly. Restrictions regulating truth (or "untruth") in advertising have been imposed as a means of uplifting marketing ethics.

Such is the general picture of modern business control and regulation. Because of the number and complexity of such laws, obviously a complete discussion of them all is out of the question here. The general picture given, however, should provide the individuals with an improved insight into the matter of regulation. Not only may it give him some insight into the probable legality of many of his own business operations, but it may also give him an idea of when he needs to run for a lawyer.

Record Enrollment Of Textile Students

A report from the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh, shows a record 1947 enrollment of textile students as follows: freshmen, 162; sophomores, 373; juniors, 130; seniors, 151; graduates, 11; specials, 20; for a total of 847. Many of the sophomores are transfers from other colleges and universities, quite a few being graduates of liberal arts colleges. The students are very well distributed between the courses which consist of textile manufacturing, textile chemistry and dyeing, weaving and designing, knitting and textile management.

The cotton textile industry was one of the first of American industries to undergo electrification. . . . Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C., was the first mill to be operated successfully by electric motors.



Beauty and the Sliver



**Medley
Drawing
Produces more
Uniform
Sliver**

If she knew as much about drawing sliver as she does about hemlines — she'd say "Medley Drawing, Please!" — because she would know that good fabrics come from good yarns that come *only* from good drawing.

Knowing that good yarns cannot be made from bad drawing, more and more mill men throughout the industry are saying "Medley Drawing, Please!" Yes, Medley's 5 roll, "8 ends up" drawing is delivering day in, day out, a more uniform sliver. More than that, Medley drawing handles all fibers, including cotton, wool, synthetics, ramie and

blends in all staple lengths from very short up to 13 inches.

Medley can supply new frames equipped with 5 roll, 8 ends drawing, or 4 roll, 6 ends conventional, each featuring the Medley sealed-in ball bearing top roll, the quiet helical gear drive — or your present frames can be changed over to this more efficient drawing.

If your drawing is not up to par — if "ends down" troubles you — you need the counsel of a Medley mechanical or textile engineer. Call or write today.

Medley has it—or Medley will make it!

The MEDLEY System, Inc.

400 32nd ST., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Medley Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga. • Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co., Gastonia, N. C. • Allan Textile Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Master Mechanics' Section

The Electrical Code And Textile Mill Wiring

Part Three of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

A METHOD of wiring that is really the last word in modern and economical as well as flexible and usable systems is the bus-way or bus-duct. This type material consists of a square-duct or sheet metal trough in which is mounted or supported bus bars, usually of copper tube or flat copper bars, one or more tubes or bars per phase or conductor as required, even for a solid neutral bar. These troughs usually come in standard lengths of ten feet, with the necessary fittings for joining the lengths together, although for special places, etc., these may be obtained in lengths of one, two, three and five feet. Standard elbows of both vertical and flat arrangements, as well as feeder tap boxes, sectionalizing switches, plug-in tap switches or circuit breakers, etc., as may be needed to make a complete and sufficient installation, may be supplied in standard forms.

The real value of the use of this type of system is the extremely high utility it affords in any type of plant, for, as one manufacturer very aptly terms it, the bus-duct system in your plant is nothing less than a panel-board running the full length of your job, from which you may make taps every 12 inches by means of plug-in switches or circuit breakers of from 25 amperes up to 1,000 amperes rating.

The comparative costs of a bus-duct system with that of a conduit system for the same mill layout will vary with each application, being either higher or lower, depending on whether the building is one or two stories, and whether the machines are individually or group-driven, as well as

other governing conditions. It will certainly pay you to thoroughly check into the possibility of its use.

One of the attractive features of the use of bus-duct is the salvage value of such a system. That is, these systems may be used over and over in different locations from their original installations without any loss of current carrying capacity whatever, and with just as much flexibility or utility value as when it was new. To take it down or disassemble for removing it, you merely take off the joint covers where the lengths are fastened together, and unbolt the joints of the conductor tubes or bars.

But, let's look into this type of work in detail. We will find that there are two principal types of bus-ways, one for each particular job; first, the feeder duct, and then the plug duct. These two ducts each have a different application of service, which is outlined below.

Feeder Duct: Primarily used as a heavy duty, low-voltage-drop feeder between transformer banks and switchboards; main feeders for light and power; secondary net work feeders; feeder risers in multi-stored mill buildings, etc., wherever close voltage regulation is desired. It is available in ampere capacities or ratings of 600, 800, 1,000, 1,350, 1,600, 2,000, 2,500 and 3,000 amperes, and of these types: 2 Pole, Solid Neutral, 3 Pole, 3 Phase-4 Wire, 3 Phase, and 4 Pole. This type of system affords great adaptability with a complete group of fittings such as elbows, crosses, Ts, reducers, expansion joints, end boxes, cable tap boxes, fusible adapter switches and circuit breaker adapters so that any application problem can be adequately solved. The economy of feeder duct is a direct result of lower installation costs, flexibility in meeting recurrent changes in productive equipment location, salvability of materials, long life, lower power losses and high efficiency of equipment operation through improved voltage conditions, and, most important, the elimination of lost production due to costly shut-downs caused by feeder cable faults. This system will not deteriorate under sustained high temperatures.

The efficient voltage regulation characteristics of the various makes of feeder ducts available on the market are due to bus bar sizes, close face to face arrangement of the bars, with the complete interlacing of the bars on multi-bar assemblies. These arrangements of close spacing, together with interlacing of phase bars on high capacity or multiple bar designs, results in an impedance which is substantially lower than that obtained in regular bus bar designs, or conduit and cable feeder installations.

The feeder duct is in line with the modern trend of increase in the general use of high capacity, low-impedance

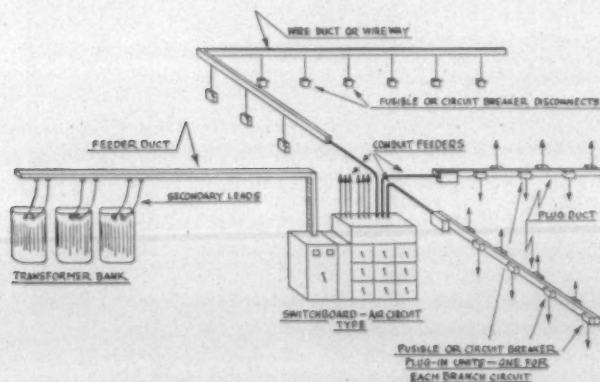


Fig. 1—This sketch shows versatility of the systems discussed in this issue and the Oct. 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, as they might be applied in a textile mill on one, two or three floors. Feeder duct takes current directly from the secondary leads of the transformers at the outdoor substation and delivers it to the main breaker studs at the switchboard. Also shown is the branch distribution of the various circuits from the pull box atop the switchboard and the branch circuit breakers below to both Plug Duct and Wire Way. Note that on the Wire Way branch circuits fusible disconnect switches are installed immediately at the taps for each circuit. Also, on the Plug Duct there are either fusible plug-in or circuit-breaker plug-in units for each tap or branch.

How to Cure Lubrication Headaches, Boost Production and Reduce Costs

INSTALL

ALEMITE "MIDGET" CENTRALIZED
LUBRICATION SYSTEMS ON PRESENT
MACHINES

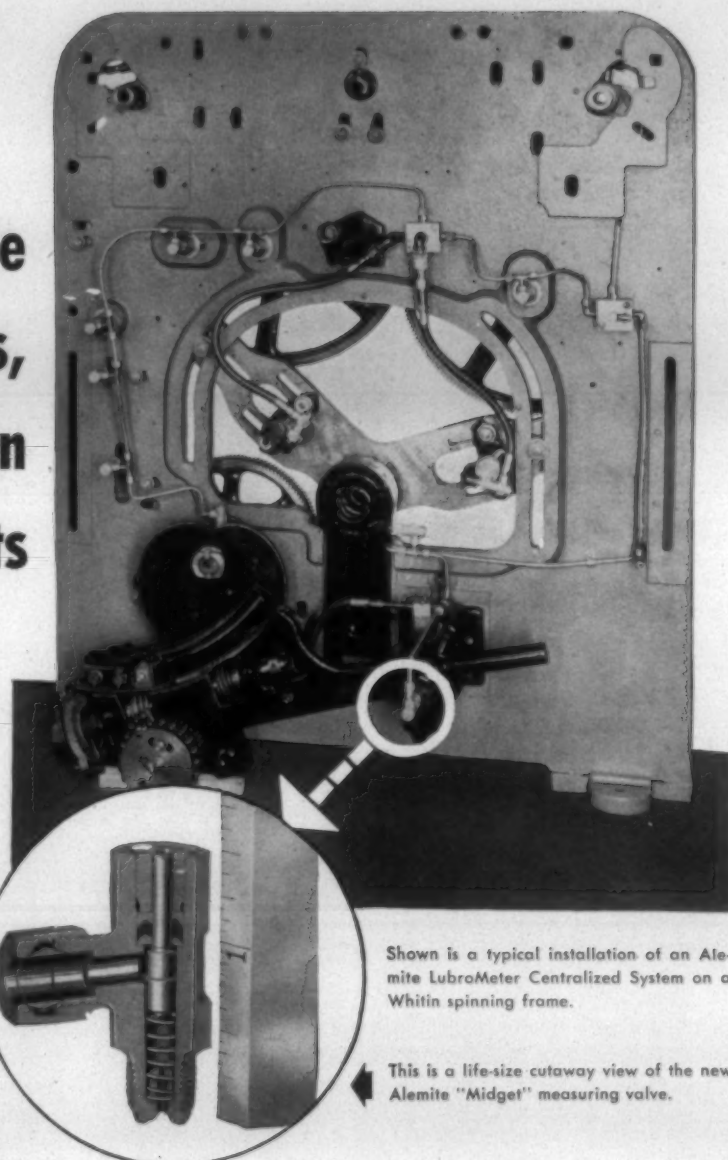
SPECIFY

THEM FOR NEW MACHINES

HERE'S WHY:

1. The new Alemite "Midget" is a small measuring valve that is only slightly larger than the well-known Alemite Fitting. It prevents over-lubrication or under-lubrication—both of which are highly important in the textile industry.
2. You assure safe, positive lubrication of every bearing from one or a few central points in a fraction of the time required by ordinary hand methods.
3. You give each machine More Productive Time because machines do not need to be stopped for lubrication.
4. You eliminate human error and bearing failures due to faulty lubrication.
5. You end spoilage of materials in process due to leakage of grease and oil, or through mishandling of lubricants.
6. You get positive lubrication from barrel to bearing without waste or contamination of lubricants.
7. The original cost is small—and that cost can be amortized in as little as 3 months through the overall savings made by the Alemite system.

The Alemite "MIDGET" Centralized Lubrication System handles grease or oil, and can be installed for either manual or automatic operation.



Shown is a typical installation of an Alemite LubroMeter Centralized System on a Whitin spinning frame.

This is a life-size cutaway view of the new Alemite "Midget" measuring valve.

Hundreds of bearings can be lubricated from one central point, with a measured quantity of lubricant without stopping the machine.

Adaptable to cotton textile machinery including opening machines; picking, carding, and combing machines; spinning frames; warpers, slashers, weavers; dyeing, printing, and finishing machines; and others.

In wool textile machinery including dryers, mixing pickers, and carders; spinning, spooling and warping machinery; looms; wet finishing, and shearing machines; and others.

For complete information, consult the nearest Alemite distributor, or write to Alemite, 1897 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14, Illinois.



ALEMITE

*Alemite ALONE Combines all 3
in Lubrication*

1. EQUIPMENT 2. PROCEDURES 3. LUBRICANTS

transformer banks, which might subject secondary or low-voltage apparatus and equipment to severe mechanical stress under short-circuits, etc. The approved types of feeder ducts on the market are provided with strong mechanical bracing of the bus bars to preclude the possibility of failure during short-circuits. Makers of the Trumbull LVD Feeder Duct have based their designs on laboratory tests, and have built to withstand mechanical stresses which may result from short-circuits of these following magnitudes:

Ampere Rating	RMS Amperes
600	25,000
800	50,000
1,000	50,000
1,350	75,000
1,600	75,000

The feeder ducts are shipped completely prefabricated and ready for installation. Simple methods of fastening together adjacent sections of standardized housings reduce to a minimum the installation expense. The close face to face spacing of the insulated bus bars results in a compact design, conserving valuable space as well as giving the whole installation a neat and attractive appearance.

The safety factor of feeder duct is the highest of any method of assembling an electrical feeder system. Maximum flexibility or adaptability is obtained by installing a cable tap box at any joint between the standardized sections, as well as the possibility of removing the entire system to another location so that it may be used to serve the machines and equipment in their new places. This lends a great deal to its convenience and salvage value.

The following table showing the number and size of bus

bars, and the voltage drop per 100 feet was prepared by Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., for its LVD (Low-Voltage-Drop) Bus Way.

Volts Drop, Three-Phase, Three-Wire, 60 Cycles, Fully Loaded

Ampere Rating of Feeder Duct	Number and Size of Bus Bars	Volts Drop per 100 Feet of Duct
600	3... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	3.50
800	6... $\frac{3}{16}$ " x 2"	2.50
1,000	6... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	2.50
1,350	9... $\frac{3}{16}$ " x 2"	2.55
1,600	9... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	2.55
2,000	12... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	2.30
2,500	15... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	2.30
3,000	18... $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2"	2.30

Next, let us look into the matter of this other duct, known as plug duct, since you can plug in a tap for taking off power or lighting current every 12 inches of its entire length. These taps may be in the form of either fusible switches, circuit breakers, or plain switches. The accompanying photographs show something of this system, with

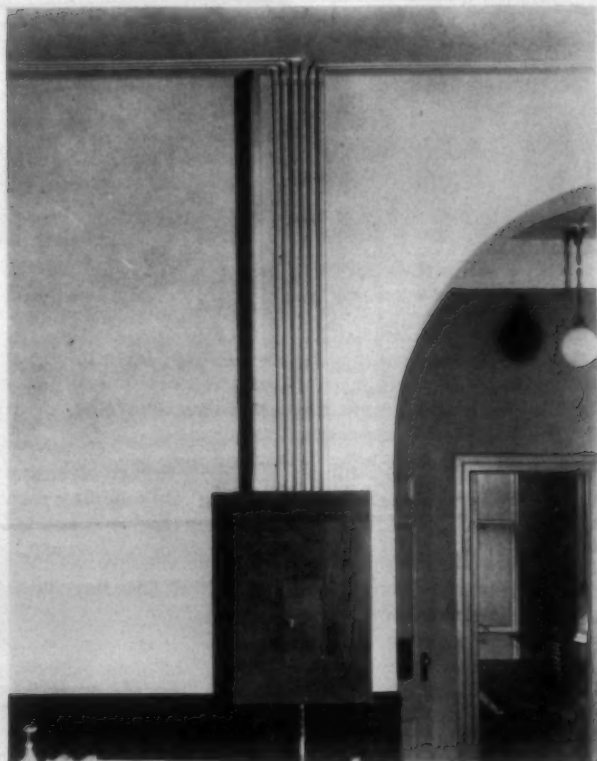


Fig. 2—Showing application of Surface Metal Raceway, similar to Wiremold (mentioned on Page 30 of the Oct. 1 issue). Note neatness of these branch circuit runs from the panel board to their destinations; all are mounted on the surface of the wall, making an attractive and practical way of doing the job without tearing up the wall and ceiling. (Photo courtesy National Electric Products Corp.)

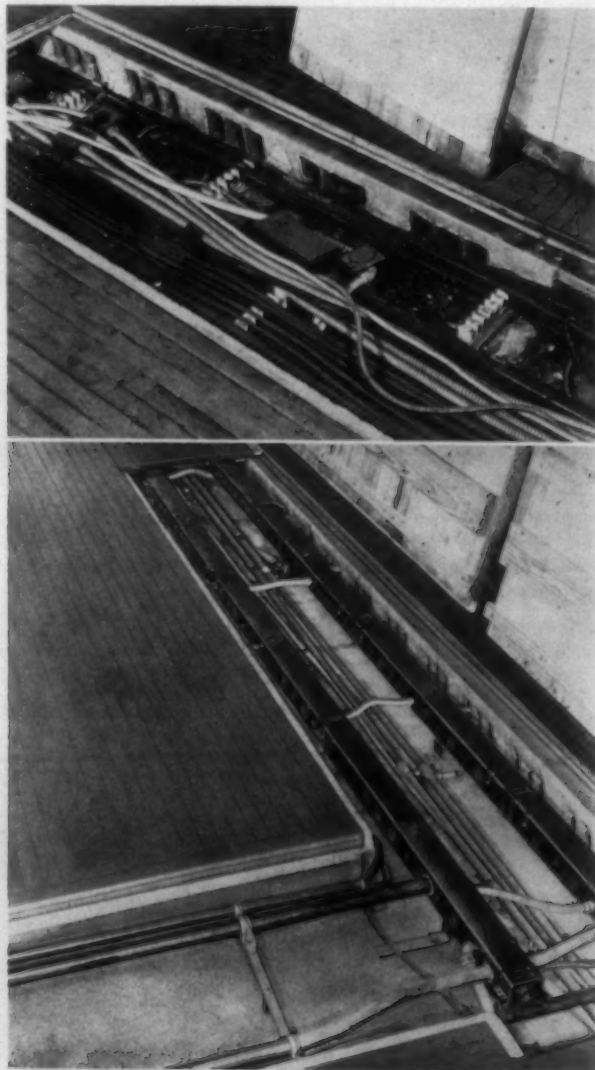
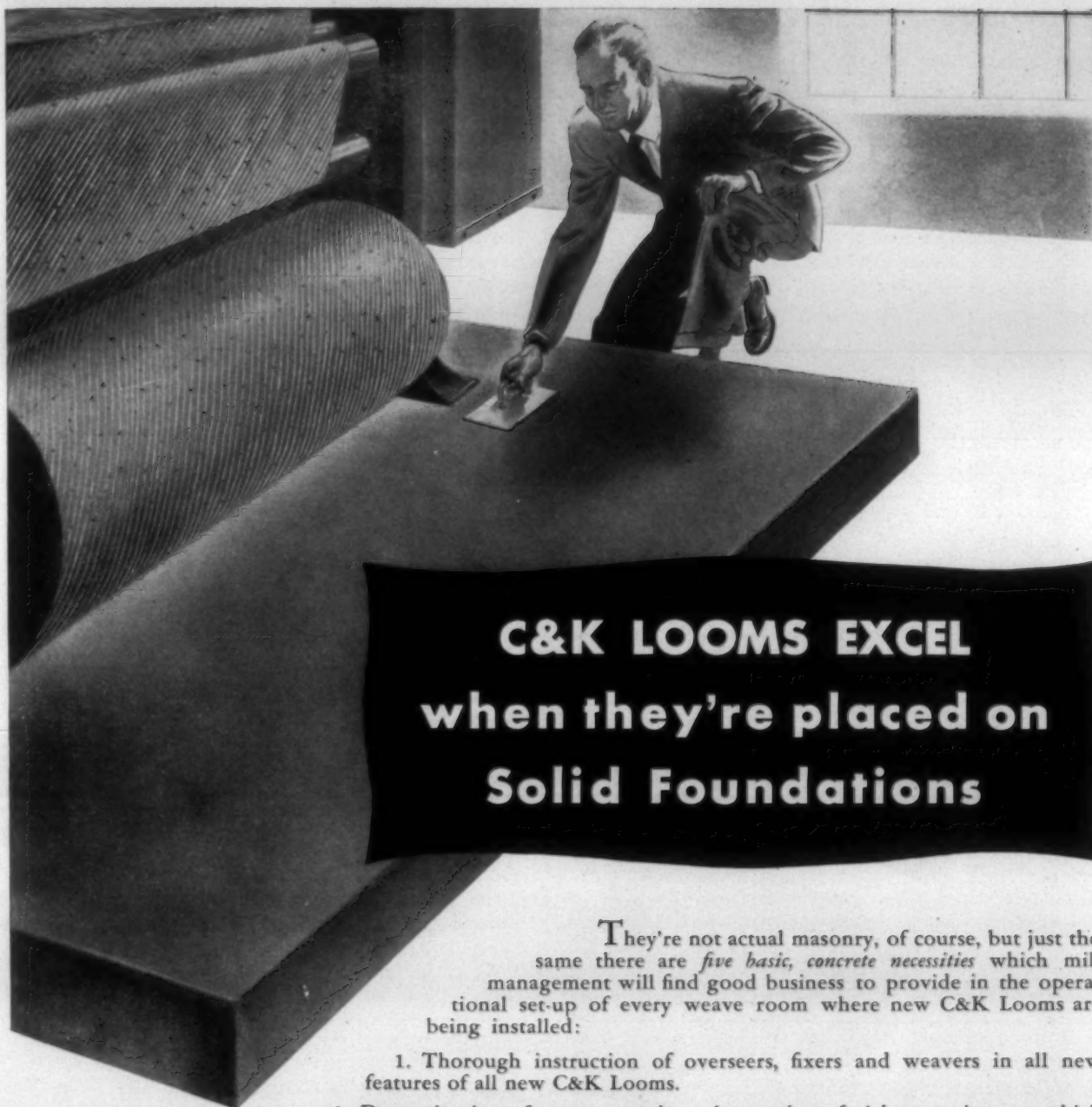


Fig. 3—Top section is before, bottom section is after installation of Wire Way system. Note neatness and simplicity. (N. E. P. Corp.)



C&K LOOMS EXCEL when they're placed on Solid Foundations

They're not actual masonry, of course, but just the same there are *five basic, concrete necessities* which mill management will find good business to provide in the operational set-up of every weave room where new C&K Looms are being installed:

1. Thorough instruction of overseers, fixers and weavers in all new features of all new C&K Looms.
2. Determination of proper speeds... the number of picks per minute at which C&K Looms are designed to operate, and at which they perform at top efficiency.
3. Warp and filling that has been carefully prepared with the purpose of avoiding unnecessary loom stops.
4. Correct and steady levels of temperature and humidity.
5. Full realization by *all* mill personnel that their own personal attention to the above 4 points is *absolutely essential*... if full advantages and benefits are to be gained from their new C&K Looms.

These five foundations will assure higher weaverroom efficiency. They will definitely benefit weaverroom personnel... and will put management on a far firmer footing in competitive selling. So why not start building these five foundations *today*?

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 7, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N.C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD
& SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.



between Today's Knowledge...
and Tomorrow's Looms

tap switches in place, and conduit branches leading off from there. Previous to the development of this wiring system there were difficult problems facing the architect or mill man in planning for a supply of electrical energy to the many motors used in any new or expanding plant. At the time that the plans and specifications are being prepared the location and horsepower ratings of the motors are frequently vague and even where power or distribution requirements are fairly well established and provisions made in the arrangement and number of circuits within a regular panel-board, all too frequently last minute changes or added re-

quirements alter the situation making it necessary to revamp the entire distribution system. Nowadays the difficulties of the situation are even more intensified because to the vagueness of actual requirements are added great difficulties in obtaining service and materials to meet sudden changes in layout and construction details, and the use of this type system has, in a great number of cases, definitely helped solve such construction and installation problems.

This plug duct can be hung on or below the ceiling or on the walls of any plant or department thereof, and is a source of current supply when or wherever power is required. And, as we have mentioned before, it is provided with outlets 12 inches apart on each side in some makes, and 24 inches apart for other makes, into which may be "plugged" the tapping devices of the various types of protective and disconnecting switches, allowing maximum flexibility in rearranging production machinery.

Thus preliminary engineering problems are reduced to a minimum and it is entirely unnecessary to anticipate in detail future changes that may arise. The distribution features of this system permit immediate connections to additional or rearranged motors at any time. It is made for service on circuits of 600 volts and less, and of the phase arrangements, lengths, etc., as mentioned above, and can be hung and bolted together with great rapidity and ease in runs of any required length. The entire system is therefore transferable from one location to another on short notice, and without any deterioration in current capacity. The purchase and installation costs might be surprisingly low, based upon different conditions prevailing in mills—you might investigate these possibilities in your mill.

Textile Materials Handling On Program

More than a dozen topics of interest to the textile manufacturing field will be discussed at the Conference on Materials Handling which will be a feature of the second National Materials Handling Exposition to be held at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, O., Jan. 12-16 inclusive.

The major theme of the discussion is cost reduction through improved handling and discussion subjects have been selected for their widest appeal from the practical, operating standpoint. With material and labor costs at all-time highs, reductions in the expenses of handling—a completely non-productive operation—represent one of the few fields for savings still open.

Keenest interest in the textile field will center on these discussions: "Arranging Stock for Effective Handling"; "Vertical, Horizontal and Inter-floor Handling"; "Planned Packing for Efficient Handling"; "When Manual Operations Pay"; "Safety Principles in Handling Operations"; "Standardization of Materials Handling Equipment," and "Handling Bulk Products." Other important topics include: "Time and Motion Techniques in Handling"; "Reckoning with Floor Loads and Elevator Capacities"; "Preventive Maintenance of Equipment"; "Handling Factors in Plant Layout"; "What Service Ought the Customer Expect from the Manufacturer?"; "Integrating the Use of Different Types of Equipment"; "Handling Small Parts," and "Personnel Relations Factors in Materials Handling."

Approximately 180 exhibitors will show hand trucks, lift trucks, conveyors, hoists, monorails, portable elevators, stacking units, tractors, trailers, fork trucks, skids, pallets and their respective accessories.

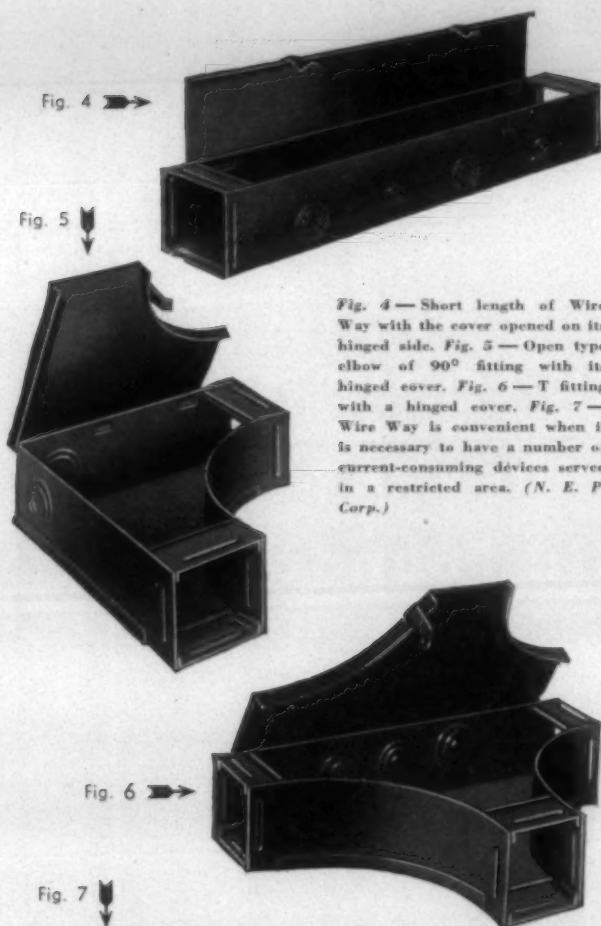


Fig. 4 — Short length of Wire Way with the cover opened on its hinged side. Fig. 5 — Open type elbow of 90° fitting with its hinged cover. Fig. 6 — T fitting with a hinged cover. Fig. 7 — Wire Way is convenient when it is necessary to have a number of current-consuming devices served in a restricted area. (N. E. P. Corp.)

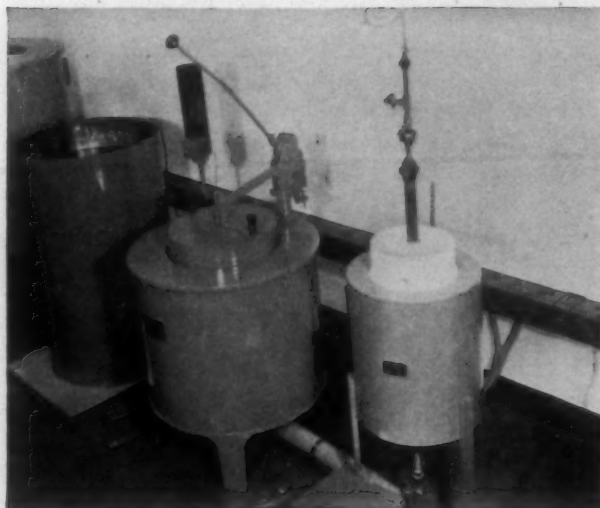


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

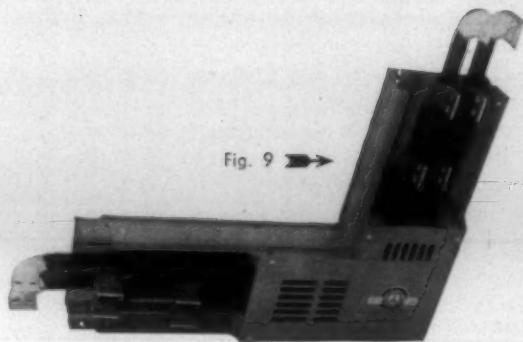
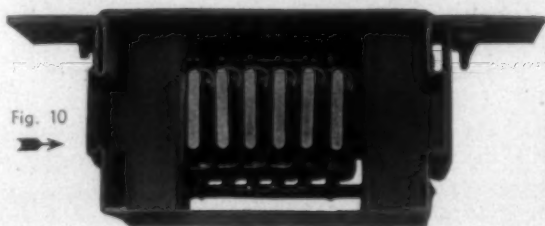


Fig. 10



Figs. 8 and 9—Typical lengths of feeder duct and elbow fitting. Fig. 10—Cross section with interleaved bus bars. Fig. 11—Application of Plug Duct in a plant requiring individual circuits to each machine. The plug-in connectors or switches are mounted beneath the overhead duct. Fig. 12—Application of feeder bus with a cable tap box for termination of the power circuit on one bus while two other busses continue on to their respective destinations. Figs. 13 and 14—Two of the various types of plug-in units, switches, circuit breakers, etc., which might be used as plug-ins to tap a Plug Duct for power on branch circuits. (Illustrations courtesy Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co.)

Fig. 12



Fig. 11

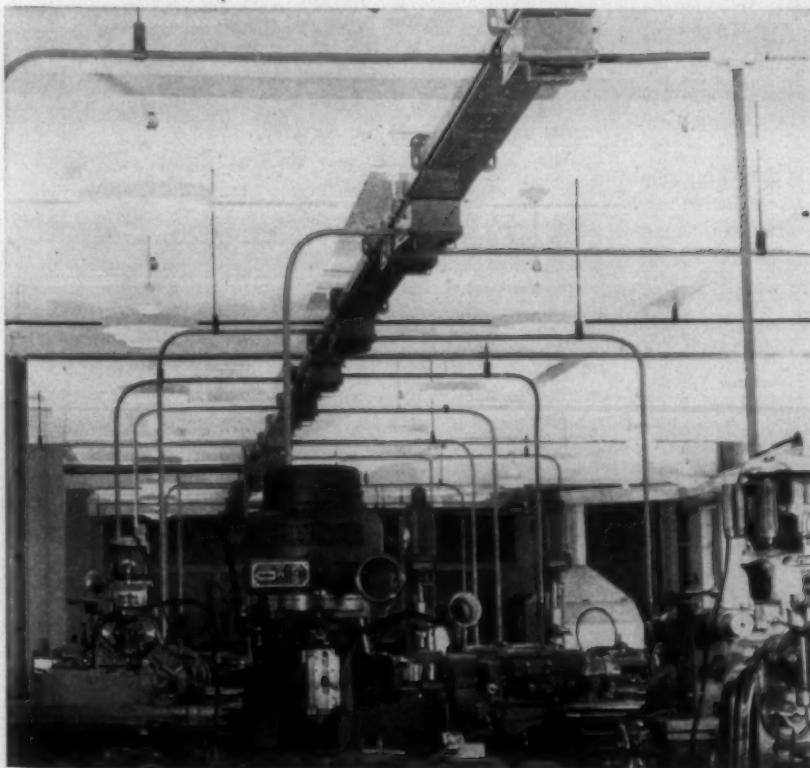


Fig. 13

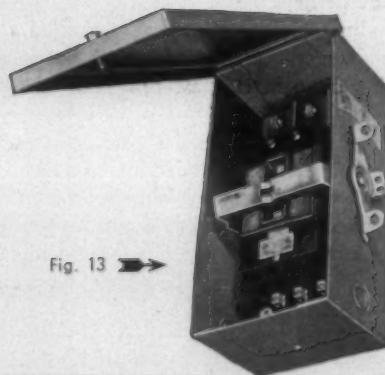


Fig. 12



textile bulletin

Published Semi-Monthly by

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

P. O. Box 1225 - CHARLOTTE, 1, N. C. - Telephone 3-3173

Offices and Plant: 218 West Morehead Street

David Clark - President and Editor
 Junius M. Smith - Vice-President and Business Manager
 James T. McAden - Editorial Director
 Andrew Hewitt - Associate Editor
 Ervin Dickson - Assistant Editor
 R. J. Shinn - Field Representative
 F. R. Carey - Vice-President and Eastern Manager
 (P. O. Box 133 - Providence, R. I. - Telephone Williams 3957)

One year payable in advance - \$1.50
 Other countries in Postal Union - 3.00
 Single copies - .10



Textile Bulletin is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and the Associated Business Papers, Inc.



Another Attack Upon The South

Beginning long before the Civil War, there have always been groups of people, in the North, who seem to think that they were put on earth for the sole purpose of telling the people of the South how they should live and how they should conduct their affairs.

These groups have never been large and never representative of the best people in the North, but have always been vociferous and have always been joined by a few disloyal Southerners.

In post-Civil War days we called such Southerners "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags" but if activities continue as they have in the last few years we shall be calling them "Frank Gramhams."

When the delegates returned from the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia at which our Constitution was drafted and adopted in September, 1787, as an agreement between the sovereign states, they found much opposition to the document and it appeared that there was little likelihood that it would be ratified by the states.

The people of the several states had no intention of giving the Federal Government any control over their internal affairs and in vain did the advocates of ratification argue that the Congress would have no powers other than those specifically given to it in the Constitution.

The people of the states demanded that that fact be written into the Constitution and not until there was an agreement, that certain amendments would be made, was the Constitution ratified by the states.

Ten amendments were drawn and have been called the "Bill of Rights."

The amendments for which there was the greatest insistence were:

Article IX—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

Only when the above assurance was given to the people of the sovereign states was the Constitution ratified and, even then, the ratification in many states was by a very narrow margin because they feared that the Federal Government would encroach upon their reserved rights.

One section did state that Congress could make no law "respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people to peacefully assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Two sections relate to the right of the people to bear arms and against soldiers being quartered in any private home.

One section deals with the right of search and seizure and four sections with courts and trials.

The last two sections are those cited above and which pledge to the several states and to the people thereof, that the Federal Government shall never have any control over the internal affairs or the policing powers of the states.

Most of the privileges which the liberals claim as the result of the "Bill of Rights," that is, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, are not in the Bill of Rights and represent only the desires of the liberals.

The principal objective of most of the liberals is to force social equality with Negroes upon the people of the South.

It can be truthfully said that they are more interested in forcing something upon the South, which is repugnant to its people, than in obtaining something for Negroes.

There has recently been issued a *Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights*.

The committee may have been named by President Truman, who is seeking to obtain the Negro vote in the next election, but it was undoubtedly hand-picked by a group who wished to make a report which would help force social equality with Negroes upon the people of the South.

The report was written for the committee by persons who had that objective in view and if the committee ever held a meeting other than for members to sign their names to the report, it was entirely unnecessary.

Although the report was directed almost exclusively at the South, only two members were from the South:

Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.
 Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, secretary, Department of Methodist Church, a parasite who while living upon funds furnished by the Methodist Church has rendered much of her service to the cause of Socialism and Communism.

Before they were appointed, it was definitely known that both of them would take pleasure in voting for any criticism the committee would direct at the South, especially anything which tended to force social equality with Negroes upon the people of the South.

Frank Graham was an elder in a Presbyterian Church at Chapel Hill at which the minister promoted ice cream socials and breakfasts for the sole purpose of causing white girls to have dates with Negro men.

When the members of the church and the people of the community were aroused, Frank Graham gave the action of the minister his approval in writing.

The President's Committee on Civil Rights report made the following recommendations:

1. "The elimination of segregation, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, from American life."

2. No Federal grants unless there is to be no segregation or discrimination in the use of the money.

3. Federal and state fair employment practice acts, prohibiting discrimination in employment.

4. State laws banning discrimination in schools, banning "restrictive covenants" among property owners, outlawing discrimination and segregation in public or private health facilities, and guaranteeing "equal access" to places of "public accommodation"—like hotels and theaters.

5. Federal and state laws saying that discrimination or segregation in the rendering of all public services is against public policy.

6. A Federal law banning segregation and discrimination in all interstate transportation.

7. A series of Federal laws banning segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia—in the schools, hospitals, theaters, and the like.

8. A law ending segregation in the Panama Canal Zone.

These recommendations would mean that the states, in spite of the fact that the "Bill of Rights" guaranteed that the Federal Government would have no power over the internal affairs of the states would be forced to

(1) Eliminate all segregation laws and force white people to live on the basis of absolute equality with Negroes.

(2) Admit Negroes to all hotels, restaurants and theaters.

(3) Permit Negro men to be employed in factories and to work alongside white girls.

(4) Permit Negro girls to be employed in factories and allow them to share rest rooms and toilets with white girls.

(5) An employer might choose between several white girls when employing a stenographer but, should there be a Negro girl in the group of applicants, he could be forced to stand trial upon a charge of discrimination if she was not employed.

(6) Negro boys and Negro girls would be allowed to attend the same school as white boys and girls and to the great pleasure of President Frank Graham, Negroes would walk the campus at the University of North Carolina, occupy dormitory rooms with whites and Negro professors would take their places upon the faculty and give instruction to white co-eds.

The tragedy of all of this is that it will benefit the Negroes very little and that most self-respecting Negroes prefer to affiliate with members of their own race and to have their own schools, churches and places of entertainment.

The never ending drive to force social equality with Negroes upon the white people of the South, as we said in the beginning, arises from the desire of small groups of people in the North to regulate the affairs of the people of the South.

In the post-Civil War days they had the support of "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags" and now they are supported by the "Frank Grammys" of this day.

B. B. Gossett Denations

He did not, however, forget the young men who are to be the textile manufacturers of the future and through his generosity has made the path easier for many of them.

Types Of Research

From a friend in New York City, we recently received a very interesting letter upon the subject of *research* and, from that letter, we quote the following extracts:

I have just read your additional editorial regarding the Textile Institute at Charlottesville, Va., and I think it very good. However, in dealing with this whole subject I think there is one omission you have made in your argument. The main subject, of course, in this discussion is *research* and I think there is a false impression left when you say there is little place for research in further development of cotton manufacturing, which you know is not exactly true. I think to clear this up in some future editorial you ought to explore this subject a little further and explain that you were referring, in your argument, to *pure* or *basic* research which offers little opportunity in developing textile manufacturing. However, when you come to *mechanical* research that is the only hope to improve cotton manufacturing processes. Charlottesville can do little about this as they haven't the equipment, nor are they in a textile atmosphere.

I recently saw a picture showing that the Revolution Mills at Greensboro are going through the floor with the cloth from the loom and rolling it up in a big roll. This is the thing that I have dreamed about for years and knew it was bound to come as it cuts out the necessity of sewing the short pieces together in bleaching and finishing. Then again, I think it's the Borden Mills down at Kingsport, Tenn., that has completed the idea by mounting tremendous big yarn beams over the top of the loom. All this means that the future cotton mill will put some 5,000 yards of yarn on its loom beams instead of the present 500 to 1,000 yards and then will take the cloth off down below in the lower room through a slit in the floor and roll it up in equally continuous lengths, thus cutting out much expense of redrawing or tying-in short loom beams and cutting off short lengths of cloth at loom.

Now, the above are the kinds of things that in my opinion can be termed *mechanical research* and much more is to be done. The automobile tire cord manufacturers have been using these big beams and rolls for years and there is every reason to think the average cotton mill will do this in the future.

Another instance of needed mechanical research is my idea of "with-the-grain" manufacturing all through the mill. I have been talking about this for years but, of course, am in no position to do anything about it. It might revolutionize the whole system of cotton textile manufacturing but it means a lot of mechanical research.

Some years ago I brought this matter to the attention of the head of a textile school and he promised to look into it, but nothing happened. When he was up here the other day he promised me that he would put some student on it as a thesis and try and find out if there is anything worthwhile in my idea.

To get my idea, rub your hand downward along the back of your head. Your hair all lays down smoothly—now reverse your hand upward and you disrupt the nice smooth condition of your hair. This is just what happens in our present system of cotton manufacturing. The smoothing of the fibers begins at the first trumpet at the card, but when the sliver is taken to the first drawing the motion there is reversed and disrupts the smooth lay of the fiber. Then when it comes to the slubber it is reversed again and thus all through the mill right to weaving. Now, it is possible by turning the cans upside down with false bottoms and having bobbins and packages so fixed as to give a backwound effect so that every process will give the fibers a down stroke and continue to keep them smooth and help parallel them just like you do with your hair in the down stroke of your hand. In other words, the "one way" or "with-the-grain" system of manufacturing all through the mill carries a great hope for future improvement.

This should result in many betterments—first, stronger yarn and might also eliminate the necessity of warp sizing, cloth singeing and possibly mercerizing, and bring out finally a cleaner, better fabric. My thought in this is that if there is anything good in the idea it can be determined by giving it a try.

Now, this is what I call *mechanical research*, which is greatly needed for our mills, and has little relation to *basic* or *pure* research which an Einstein might do.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

GASTONIA, N. C.—New machinery and other equipment is now being installed in the plants of Textiles, Inc. Ten new cards are being placed in the Victory Plant and five each in the Mutual, Ridge and Winget units. New rest rooms have been built at the Myers Plant and a well-equipped lunch room is nearing completion there. The company's modernization program, extended over a three-year period, involves an expenditure of approximately \$1,500,000.

CLEVELAND, TENN.—Duplan Corp. of New York recently purchased Cleveland Silk Mills, Inc., here, for an unannounced sum. The plant is equipped with 7,000 spindles, 20 winders and 30 twistors. Duplan now owns three mills in North Carolina, five in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia and three in Canada.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Stockholders of Callaway Mills were scheduled to vote Oct. 30 on a resolution which, if approved, would place all operations and activities of Callaway Mills under a new corporation to be known as Callaway Mills Co., which would be organized and wholly owned by Callaway Community Foundation. No individual will own any stock in the new company. Callaway Mills, Inc., will be the sales organization and will be wholly owned by Callaway Community Foundation. Directors of Callaway Mills, elected at a meeting Oct. 15, are H. W. Callaway, H. H. Childs, A. B. Edge, Jr., H. D. Glanton, J. J. Milam, James Newson, J. A. Perry, B. N. Ragsdale, H. G. Smith and M. M. Trotter.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Purchase of the Hamrick Mills and Limestone Mills here by M. Lowenstein & Sons of New York was announced Oct. 20. Hamrick Mills is equipped with 29,324 ring spindles, 625 looms and 40 cards; Limestone Mills has 28,976 ring spindles, 640 looms and 40 cards. Lowenstein officials announced that both plants would be revamped and improved with the aim of raising quality and stepping up production.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Something new in cotton mill recreation programs was revealed last month with the announcement by Col. Elliott White Springs, president of Springs Cotton Mills, that "all golf courses operated by the company for the benefit of employees will be lighted so they will be available for night games." The Springs company operates golf courses for its workers at Lancaster, Chester, Fort Mill and Kershaw, S. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. has established a retirement program for its employees to supplement the Federal social security plan and materially increase payments workers will receive upon retirement at 65 years of age. Cost of the plan will be met by the company without contributions from the employees and will benefit about 3,000 workers in plants in Chattanooga, Rome, Ga., and Gadsden and Piedmont, Ala.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—R. R. McCraw, former overseer of weaving at the Calvine Plant of Textron Southern, Inc., at Charlotte, N. C., has established the American Rug Co. here and is manufacturing a high quality line of rugs from looper clips which are dyed at the Charlotte Finishing Co. Due to the rather small size of his plant Mr. McCraw is, however, considering selling the plant and securing a job as overseer of weaving.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—A rehabilitation and expansion program is underway at the Duplan Corp. plant here which will ultimately cost about one million dollars. The plant, formerly a cotton mill, is expected to begin production of spun rayons in the near future and will employ 300 persons with a weekly payroll in excess of \$10,000. With the additions, the plant will have floor space of 120,000 square feet. Two hundred looms and other equipment are to be installed.

DUBLIN, VA.—Burlington Mills Corp. has begun remodeling at the New River Ordnance Plant here, converting it into a dyeing plant, and is expected to begin operations on a small scale early next spring. The plant was purchased recently from War Assets Administration for an announced price of \$615,000.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Unloading of coal cars has been speeded at the American Viscose Corp. rayon plant here by the installation of a Robbins Car Shakeout. This contrivance is lowered onto a car and a 20 h.p. motor, driving an eccentric, sets up a terrific vibration, emptying a 70-ton car of dry coal at the rate of 120 tons an hour.

SAN MARCOS, TEX.—Blue Bonnet Blanket Mills has been sold to the Bollman Industries and is now known as Bollman Industries, Inc. The plant is expected to be in operation shortly following remodeling and the installation of machinery. At first it is expected to do scouring only, developing into a manufacturing unit later.

ROME, GA.—Anchor Rome Mills, Inc., purchased recently by the Alabama Mills interests, now lists Paul A. Redmond, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., as president, Loyd H. Rice as general manager, J. Wallace Cooper as treasurer, T. H. Holcomb as superintendent and R. H. Bachman as buyer. The plant operates 22,680 spindles and 308 looms on draperies, upholstery, filter twills, laundry nets, rope and specialties.
 \$1.

be president and treasurer, and E. H. Johnston of Greenville will be secretary. Included in the property are the two-story plant, warehousing facilities and 26 employee homes.

Officials Are Shown Textile Progress

Textile plants of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, last month entertained more than 200 educators, civic leaders, industrialists, and state, federal, county and municipal officials at a two-day hospitality and educational "show-casing," emphasizing the state's great forward movement in which textiles are taking a leading part. Gov. J. Strom Thurmond told the group that "the people of South Carolina welcome industry. We cherish that which we have; we welcome most warmly that which will come. Our textile industry is a great industry of which the entire South is proud."

The committee in charge of the two-day event was composed of Marshall C. Stone, vice-president of Pacolet Mfg. Co.; Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Beaumont, Spartan and Startex Mills; James A. Chapman, president and treasurer of Inman and Riverdale Mills; C. B. Hayes, vice-president of Pacific Mills and in charge of its Lyman, S. C., division; M. L. Cates, treasurer of Arkwright Mills; and H. A. Ligon, treasurer of Fairforest Finishing Co., Saxon Mills, Chesnee Mills and Mills Mills.

There are about 7,000 different uses for cotton, with automobile tires representing the largest single application.



Established 1916

TEXTILE MILL SCRUBBING POWDER

Mi-CLEANSER

FOR BETTER RESULTS FROM YOUR SCRUBBING MACHINES
USE MI-CLEANSER No. 45 TO SIFT ON FLOOR, OR
No. 110 (USE 2 LBS. IN 50 GALLONS COLD WATER)

THE DENISON MFG. CO. ASHEVILLE N. C.

Quality Shuttles

Watson-Williams shuttles have been the Textile Industry's choice since 1830.

Southern Representatives: WATSON and DESMOND, Clifton E. Watson and S. P. V. Desmond, 118 1/2 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.; John W. LITTLEFIELD, 210 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. DABOLL, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.
Western Representative: Arthur J. BAHAN, P. O. Box 245, La Porte, Indiana.
Northern Representative: Guy C. BURBANK, 32 Beaconsfield Rd., Worcester 2, Mass.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO. Millbury, Mass.



**KNITTING
WEAVING
YARNS**

Sell Us Your Surplus Yarns

D. W. PEACH & Co.
GASTONIA, N. C.

COTTON • RAYON • WOOL • SILK • NYLON



Plans and designs for all types of projects related to the textile industry. Appraisals, modernization studies, machinery layouts, air-conditioning, power and water filtration plants, and other phases of textile engineering.

ROBERT AND COMPANY ASSOCIATES

INCORPORATED

Architects and Engineers

ATLANTA

**TWENTY-NINE YEARS' NATIONWIDE EXPERIENCE
IN INDUSTRIAL AND TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT**



14" No. 32 Slip-Not Belt, driving 36 cards with 75 h.p. motor, swung on pivoted type ceiling motor base.

This is one among number of such drives giving maximum performance in a large Southern textile mill.

Slip-Not Belts are uniform in thickness; they give maximum pulley contact with less slip, longer life and greater production.

Call On Our Nearest Representative!

J. D. COX, Vice-President
Kingsport, Tenn.

JACK M. ALEXANDER
Charlotte, N. C.

G. H. SPENCER
Gastonia, N. C.

O. L. "BLACKIE" CARTER
Greenville, S. C.

E. S. MESERVEY
Decatur, Ga.

TOY E. DOANE
Kingsport, Tenn.

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

PERSONAL NEWS

C. W. Cashion has been appointed general superintendent of Brookwood Mills at Taylorsville, N. C.

Willis W. Coates, formerly connected with Phoenix Mills in Statesville, N. C., has been appointed overseer of finishing and dyeing at the dye plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.

Marvin Mason, formerly with Robbins Cloth Mills, Red Springs, N. C., recently was named quality control technician for Dan River Mills at Danville, Va.

Bernice S. Bronner resigned Nov. 1 from the American Standards Association where she has been in charge of the textile department.

Howard G. Wascher was elected executive vice-president and John R. Rhamstine vice-president of Corn Products Refining Co. at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the organization.

B. P. Albright has resigned as manager of manufacturing and vice-president of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C., to become general superintendent of the U. S. E. O. Division of Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Albright succeeds W. B. Hill, assistant vice-president of the U. S. E. O. Division, who has resigned to take a position as vice-president and general manager of Pomona Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., a subsidiary of Railway Supply & Mfg. Co.

Charles C. Hertwig last month was elected president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., succeeding William D. Anderson, who continues as chairman of the board of directors. A. A. Drake was named executive vice-president and P. E. Findlay, L. R. Brumby and F. G. Barnes were named vice-presidents. Howard J. Bivins, who has been assistant treasurer, was elected treasurer, and Oscar S. Neylans, formerly assistant secretary, was named to succeed Mr. Bivins. Robert Train was named controller by Mr. Hertwig, and E. Price Barnwell was appointed general sales manager in other changes. Andrew J. Lyndon of Macon and W. N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., were elected new members of the board of directors succeeding W. E. Muir of England and the late W. C. Bradley of Columbus, Ga., respectively.

J. D. Cox, vice-president and sales manager of Slip-Not Belting Co., has been seriously ill recently at a Kingsport, Tenn., hospital, but now is reported well on his way to a complete recovery.



T. Holt Haywood, above, textile executive of Winston-Salem, N. C., was elected chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., at the regular meeting of the bank's directors held in Winston-Salem Oct. 21. Mr. Haywood has been a Wachovia director since 1931. In his new position he will devote his time extensively to the affairs of the bank. He is well known in the textile world, being a director of the Washington Mills of Winston-Salem, Clemmons Hosiery Mills and American Enka Corp. From 1915 to 1930 he was manager of the T. Holt Haywood Department of the firm of Frederick Viator & Achelis in New York City. At the beginning of 1930 he formed the company of Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., of which firm he was chairman of the board.

Charles A. Cannon of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., and Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute, recently were named first and fourth vice-presidents, respectively, of the Quartermaster Association, Inc., a group formed recently to promote closer relationship with Quartermaster Corps procurement problems.

Joe Werthan, president of Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed a colonel on the staff of Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee.

William V. Williamson, Jr., of Fayetteville, N. C., son of the president of Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co. of Fayetteville, was honored recently by being named a senior prefect of Woodberry Forest School at

Woodberry Forest, Va., the highest honor which can be awarded a student at the preparatory school for boys.

Jesse M. Jones, formerly superintendent of Bath (S. C.) Mills, Inc., has assumed the position of superintendent at the Shannon, Ga., plant of Brighton Mills, Inc.

Homer F. Roberts, who joined Avondale Mills in 1941 and has served since 1945 in the dual capacity of superintendent of the Eva Jane Plant and superintendent of Sylacauga, Ala., operations, has relinquished the Eva Jane superintendency to devote his entire time to supervision of Sylacauga operations. George P. Callaway has been appointed to the position of Eva Jane superintendent.

Dr. Hugh H. Mosher has resigned as vice-president in charge of textile research and development for Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. to become director of organic research for Quaker Chemical Products Corp. at Conshohocken, Pa. At one time he was chief chemist for United States Testing Co.

H. C. Allington has been appointed general manager of sales of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Division of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. with headquarters in New York City.



Kenneth B. King, left, has joined the sales staff of the Philadelphia Quartz Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and will assume sales duties in the North Carolina-South Carolina area with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. He will assist F. Homer

Bell, senior salesman in the Southern area. Mr. King joined the Philadelphia Quartz Co. in September and recently completed a course of laboratory training in the uses of silicates of soda in industry. He is a veteran of World War II and received his B.S. degree in textile chemistry in August, 1947, at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

August Merz, dean of American Cyanamid Co. employees, on Oct. 12 completed 50 years service with the company and its affiliates and is looking forward to continued service in his capacity as research adviser and consultant. . . . Dr. Robert S. Long, formerly an assistant chief chemist of the Organic Section, recently was appointed an assistant director of the organic section of the research department, Calco Chemical Division. . . . S. P. Young has joined the technical field staff of the American Cyana-

Houghton Wool Tops

PROMPT SHIPMENT ALL GRADES ON SHORT NOTICE

SUITABLE FOR BLENDS WITH RAYON OR COTTON

Write or Phone Our
Sole Representative
JAMES E. TAYLOR
Telephone 3-3692
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUGHTON
WOOL COMPANY
253 SUMMER STREET ★ BOSTON

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

SIZING • PENETRANTS

SOFTENERS • ALKALIES

SHUTTLE DRESSING

"TWIST-SETTER" MACHINES

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO.

TEXTILE CHEMICALS
748 RICE STREET • ATLANTA, GA.



CLINTON

STARCHES

for all
**Textile
Purposes**

1907 — 1947

40 Years of
Friendly Service

CLINTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

Clinton, Iowa

QUALITY • UNIFORMITY
SERVICE

*Are you
Stuck for...*

PARTS?

Lowered worker efficiency and reduced over-all production show up quickly when you're short of essential parts.

Jenkins' expanded facilities, large stocks of metal, and skilled workmen are a proved source for quality products and prompt service.

WHEN YOU NEED...

New or rebuilt cylinders . . . picker, condensor and waste machine screens . . . aspirators . . . aspirator dampers . . . any model or make comber tins covered with brass wire or perforated metal . . . gear guards . . . conveyor pipe . . . lap aprons . . . waste chute boxes and lids . . . sliver pans . . . cylinder heads (Whitin, Saco-Lowell, H & B or other miscellaneous types) . . . write or call Jenkins.

All products, workmanship, and material guaranteed to give 100% satisfaction.

JENKINS
Dynamically Balanced
SPINNING CYLINDERS

JENKINS METAL SHOPS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

mid Co. textile resin department, and will work under the direction of R. W. Angstadt, Southern sales manager in charge of Cyanamid's Charlotte, N. C., office.

Thomas Moore, Jr., has been appointed Southern representative of Liberty Throwing Co., New York City, and will call on the knitting and weaving trades from headquarters at 737 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Frederick R. Brown, who has directed the sale of Du Pont's viscose process rayon yarns for the past 19 years, retired Nov. 1 and was succeeded by Philip F. Brown (no relation), who has been assistant director of sales since 1935. V. Ward Smith becomes assistant director of sales.

OBITUARY

George V. Upchurch, 44, president of the textile machinery firm of C. L. Upchurch & Sons, died Oct. 29 at Athens, Ga. Survivors include a daughter, two sons, his mother, a sister and three brothers.

G. Charles Tate, 56, head of G. C. Tate Co., waste firm of Charlotte, N. C., and formerly a vice-president of Railway Supply & Mfg. Co., died recently at his home in Charlotte. He is survived by his wife, his mother, four sisters and two brothers.

George H. McCutcheon, 35, former purchasing agent for the Southern division of American Thread Co. at Dalton, Ga.,

died recently. Surviving are his widow, two children and a brother, Joe McCutcheon, president of J. & C. Bedsread Co., Ellijay, Ga.

S. Walter Batty, 56, advertising manager of Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., died Oct. 28 following a heart attack. Surviving Mr. Batty are his wife, a son and a daughter, a brother and two sisters.

Howard Seger Neiman, 79, honorary secretary of the American Institute of Chemists, died Oct. 31 at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was associated with the dyestuff and chemical industries for many years, and was editor and publisher of *Textile Colorist* from 1918 to 1944. He is survived by his wife, a son and a grandson.

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Lewis-Shepard Products Publishes Catalog 23

Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., 290 Walnut Street, Watertown 72, Mass., announces its new *Materials Handling Catalog No. 23*. Printed in three colors, it contains 86 pages and the cover has a special filing tab for quick visual reference. The company's power division and hand operated division are subdivided into a total of five sections representing its various classifications of materials handling equipment. This catalog contains large illustrations of each type of equipment with installation photographs reproduced in duotone.

New Mill Supply Firms Operate At Greensboro

Clair H. Ginger, formerly of Burlington Mills Corp., and his son, Clair H. Ginger, Jr., now are operating a textile mill supply and used machinery business at Greensboro, N. C. The firm represents Lancaster Belting & Textile Supply Co. on leather strapping and belting, C. A. Lausberg on harness frames and heddles as well as stainless steel reeds, Judson Cutlery Co. on scissors and shears, Lydon Brothers on conditioners and dryers, Morris Fur Co. on shuttle fur, and Baxter Paper Co. on jacquard cards and specialty papers.

Another firm, Greensboro Textile Supply Co., recently was granted incorporation papers allowing it to deal

in supplies for the textile industry. Subscribing to stock in the new concern were B. L. Fentress and B. L. Fentress, Jr., of Greensboro.

Glass Fiber Production Started By Ohio Firm

The plant of Glass Fibers, Inc., at Waterville, O., has started production of glass fiber, according to R. H. Barnard, president. General offices of the company have been moved from the House Bank Building, in Toledo, to the newly constructed plant at Waterville, he said. Mr. Barnard said the process used in the plant is entirely new. The conversion or "batch" furnace was designed by the company's own engineer. Radio frequency current is employed to provide the heat to melt glass spheres from which the fibers are drawn. Normal drawing speeds run as high as 10,000 feet per minute, he stated. The plant now employs 125, but increased operations are planned.

Executone's Complete Line Presented In Booklet

Executone, Inc., manufacturer of intercommunication and sound systems, announces the publication of a new booklet—*Sound . . . A Modern Control System*—which presents the firm's line of voice-paging and music systems. This new booklet offers evidence to prove just what voice-paging and music can do for the progressive businessman in terms of controlling his loss of pro-

ductive time, overhead costs and operating expenses. Graphic illustrations in color show how an Executone sound system co-ordinates the activities of a wide variety of businesses by helping locate personnel quickly, speeding repairs and maintenance, relieving switchboard congestion, controlling inventory and production, broadcasting general announcements, etc. In addition, the booklet points out that music-at-work can be added to any Executone sound system. Of technical interest is the use by Executone of electronically matched components as well as one-button control, which makes it possible for the user to clear the entire system for an announcement from any one microphone simply by pressing a button. A copy of the booklet may be obtained by writing to Sales Promotion Department, Executone, Inc., 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Information On Several Goodrich Products Out

A catalog section describing its Two-in-One tape which weatherseals electrical splices in one operation, its friction tape and splicing compound has been published by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and is available upon request. The section describes materials and construction methods employed in making the products and outlines some of their particular uses.

A new technical service bulletin, 47-HI, on Hycar American rubber latices,

BEWARE OF RUTS



in your Saddle Bearings

Saddles will become rutted, or grooved, like an old road, if used longer than intended.

When this happens, it's time to change, for grooved saddle bearings present an uneven surface to the neck of the roll, cause uneven pressure and therefore uneven yarn.

Inspect your saddles at regular intervals and replace them when they've "earned" retirement.

"It costs so little and saves so much."

SADDLE FOR SACO-LOWELL



LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Has device for oiling top rolls with very little attention. Saddle and stirrup removable as one unit. One of many different types that we furnish.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Established 1876
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.

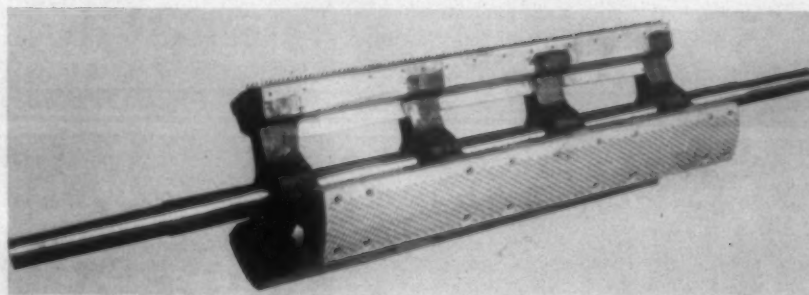
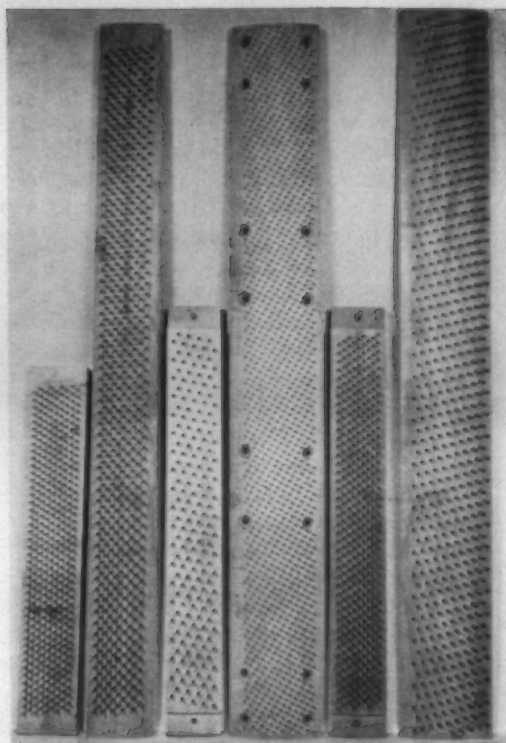
Sole Manufacturers of

DIXON
LUBRICATING SADDLES

BEATER LAGS FITTED TO ORDER

We deliver beater lags to you, already bored and counter-sunk to fit your picker. All you have to do is to put them in place. Or, if you prefer, we furnish them without holes.

IN STOCK FOR
IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY



- Beaters made to order for all make machines.
- Picker Aprons, Spiked and Plain, for all makes of Pickers, Openers, Breakers, Waste Machines, Garnet and Hydrolet Machines, new and reworked.
 - W-3 Waste Machine Cylinders.
 - All type Slats, made to order.
 - Stripper Rolls.
 - Twister Skewers.
 - Dowling, from 3/16" to 5/8".

Write, wire or call for Immediate Deliveries

Todd-Long Picker Apron Company

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Office Phone 1568

Plant Phone 810

17 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE

has just been published by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Rose Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio, and is available upon request. The bulletin describes Hycar latices as stable suspensions of spherical particles of butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers with particular use in the textile industry for saturation, impregnation and coating applications.

New Pneumatic Transmitter Announced By Foxboro Co.

A new transmitter, identified as Model 42, is announced by the Foxboro (Mass.) Co. for use in the pneumatic transmission of industrial process measurements such as flow, static or differential pressure, liquid level, temperature or humidity. It is an indicator-type instrument, available with either an eccentric or concentric scale, both being designed for quick and easy reading. The Model 42 transmitter is essentially an improved design of the previous Foxboro transmitter, but the changes are sufficient, both in number and importance, to qualify it as a new instrument. The most important of these is a completely new transmitting

element, which is exactly duplicated in the receiving instrument. Since the transmitting and receiving mechanisms are exactly matched and perfectly linear in calibration, improved accuracy in transmission is the inevitable result. Simplified calibration is another advantage gained in the new design. The familiar Foxboro round-form case has been retained, as this is preferred for outdoor installations or where protection from dust or fumes is essential. But, whereas the previous transmitter was in a ten-inch case, a 12-inch case is now used, which permits better location of the instrument parts, facilitates field servicing, and also provides room for additional units, such as alarm or signal devices, when desired. The Model 42 transmitter is illustrated and described in *Bulletin 409*, of which copies will be sent on request.

New Advertising Agency To Open At Charlotte

Plans have been announced by Bennett-Evans Co. for the opening of a general advertising agency at Charlotte, N. C. The agency will be headed by

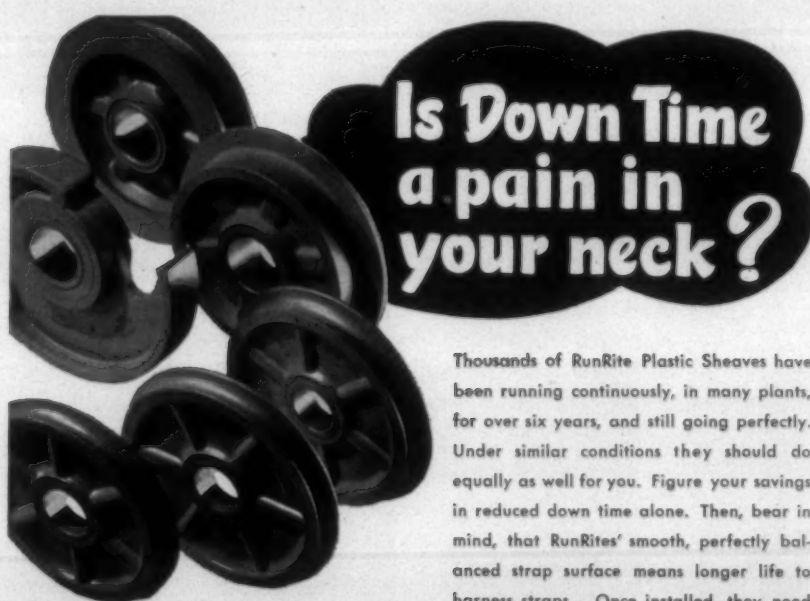
Thomas C. Evans, well known in the retail field. It will be affiliated with Bennett Advertising of High Point, N. C., of which Thomas C. Evans, Jr., is an account executive. Bennett Advertising handles numerous Southern textile and other industrial advertising campaigns.

Bulletin On Crepe Yarn Soaking Compound

Raythro 75, a soaking compound that speeds up the production and improves the quality of rayon crepe yarns, is described in a four-page technical bulletin recently released by the textile chemicals division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York City. The softening action of the compound, the bulletin states, results in fewer breaks during winding and twisting and permits skeins to be opened up more readily for drying. Suitable for machine soaking in either skeins or cakes, the compound—a homogeneous, soft wax—is perfectly compatible with conventional sizes and water-soluble tints. Completely saponifiable, it is easily and uniformly removed in the boil-off. The compound contains no mineral oil or other volatiles and is especially treated for maximum resistance to oxidation, odor development and yarn discoloration. The bulletin outlines the components to be used in the soaking bath and describes the preparation of the bath, the actual soaking operation and the extraction and reclamation of the liquor for replenishing the bath. Also included are typical basic formulas for producing low, medium and high pebble finishes in 75 and 100 denier viscose crepe yarn. A copy of the Raythro 75 bulletin may be obtained by writing on business stationery to Textile Chemicals Division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Allis-Chalmers Offers Texrope Drive Catalog

A new 144-page, indexed catalog for pre-engineered stock Texrope drives which simplifies drive selection so persons untrained in V-belt engineering can readily specify proper drives, has been announced by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. In the process of development by Allis-Chalmers Texrope engineers for more than a year, the catalog is said to represent one of the most outstanding compilations of engineering data



**Is Down Time
a pain in
your neck?**

Thousands of RunRite Plastic Sheaves have been running continuously, in many plants, for over six years, and still going perfectly. Under similar conditions they should do equally as well for you. Figure your savings in reduced down time alone. Then, bear in mind, that RunRites' smooth, perfectly balanced strap surface means longer life to harness straps. Once installed, they need no further attention for years of dependable service.

RUNRITE

Plastic Sheaves

NATIONAL PLASTICS, INC. KNOXVILLE 2 TENN.

REPRESENTATIVES

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass.
WATSON & DESMOND CO., Charlotte, N. C.

HENRY H. HERSEY, Greenville, S. C.
HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ever assembled for the V-belt industry. Nearly two-thirds of the new book is devoted exclusively to pre-engineered stock Texrope drives for all applications from one to 150 horsepower. More than 22,000 stock drives are listed in this section. Drives for all horsepower, motor speeds, ratios and driven speeds have been accurately pre-engineered and are systematically listed according to horsepower. Recently announced new pitch diameter sizes of B and C Magic-Grip sheaves are used in many of these drives and have greatly increased stock drive selection possibilities. Texrope pre-engineering is the calculation and listing of a stock Texrope drive to meet a certain set of conditions, including horsepower, motor speed, ratio and overload factor. Wherever the same set of conditions exist, the same drive can be used with full assurance that it is properly suited as it would be if individually engineered for each separate application.

Ferguson Lists Stock Supply Of Textile Gears

Ferguson Gear Co., Gastonia, N. C., has mailed to the trade a new catalog listing its stock supply of gears for pickers, cards, drawing frames, combers and roving frames, as well as compounds and loom motor pinions. All items listed were in stock Oct. 24. Copies may be obtained by addressing the company at P. O. Box 511, Gastonia, N. C.

Baker-Raulang Develops 1,000-Pound Fork Truck

The industrial truck division of Baker-Raulang Co., Cleveland 13, Ohio, announces the Type FQH-10 center-control fork truck which is designed to meet the need for a small, light-weight and low-priced fork truck of 1,000 pounds' capacity. The Baker Type FQH-10 fork truck finds application in all plants where narrow aisles, congested areas, limited floor capacity, small and low capacity elevators are a factor and wherever loads can be limited to 1,000 pounds. It meets the needs of small plants that cannot justify the first cost of more expensive equipment, small warehouses, small distributors and many large plants where special conditions exist. This truck has a 36-inch wheelbase and an over-all length, exclusive of forks, of 53 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. To make a right angle turn the truck requires only 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches plus the length

**"...JUST AS GOOD
AS A PIONEER"**

HEDDLES

FRAMES

FRAME PARTS

•
REEDS FOR
ALL WEAVES

•
COMBS OF ALL
DESCRIPTIONS

•
COTTON LOOM
HARNESS

MAIL EYE
HARNESS

SELVAGES

In a way, it is a tribute to our products whenever the claim is made that someone else's heddle is "just as good as a Pioneer" . . . but we know better.

We have a long memory for the on-the-job service we have gladly provided mill management out to surpass normal production . . . and doing it. We have a long memory of those mills which have found Pioneer products and Pioneer service the practical answer to uninterrupted, competitive production.

The entire Pioneer organization is alerted when you call on us. Let us help you on your average day-to-day mill runs or in one of those emergencies that arise from time to time. Write, phone or telegraph the South's only manufacturer of heddles.

Pioneer

HEDDLE and REED COMPANY, Inc.
of ATLANTA, Manufacturer
P. O. Box 116, Station A • Telephone RAYmond 2136

Fast & Effective

DISINFECTANT- DEODORANT

Kills

many putrefactive bacteria
which cause disgusting odors

...

Replaces

disagreeable smells with
fresh, pleasant tang of eu-
calyptus.

Use F & E in and around
toilets, urinals; for flushing
garbage receptacles, com-
modes; for washing down
dressing room benches . . .
wherever thorough, effective
deodorizing is imperative.

Write for Folder FE-F745
today.

F & E SOLUTION

The C. B. DOLGE CO.
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

of the load, and since the truck is designed for a 1,000-pound load 30 inches long, a right angle turn can be made in 97½ inches. The truck is only 28 inches wide. Its light weight—only 3,800 pounds with load—permits its use on floors having limited capacity, on low capacity elevators and in high-way truck loading.

The travel controller provides three speeds forward and reverse. The circuit is made and broken by a contactor assuring low maintenance costs since all arcing is confined to the contactor and burning of controller segments and fingers is eliminated. To operate the truck the driver, from a seated position, places his right foot on a treadle which operates a foot switch connected in the contactor circuit. The contactor is interlocked with the controller so that the truck may only be started with the controller in first speed, which is a further assurance of safety to personnel and material. When the driver removes his foot from the treadle to apply the brake the foot switch interrupts the circuit, cutting off power to the motor. This saves wear on brake linings and further assures safety of operation. In or-


der to restart the truck, it is then necessary for the driver to bring the controller back to the first speed position with his foot on the treadle.

The truck is being offered to the market in a complete package which consists of the truck, battery and charger. Thus, the purchaser can look to one source for responsibility. When the truck is received it is ready to be put into immediate service. The battery has a capacity of 6.7 kilowatt hours and is ample for 12 full hours of work. The only maintenance required is the addition of water from time to time. The motor generator type charger is entirely automatic.

Further information will be promptly furnished by the factory or by the Baker representative in your area.

Nopco Now Producing Non-Ionic Emulsifiers

Nopco Chemical Co., Harrison, N. J., is now in production on its Nopalcol products, a unique series of non-ionic emulsifying agent. These surface active agents are long chain ethylene oxide polymers of fatty acids. Already



The Weaver's Friend

Distributed by

TEXTILE SALES DIVISION
1200 Woodside Bldg.
Greenville, South Carolina


CHARLES C. SWITZER
Division Manager

•

F. M. WALLACE
Birmingham 9, Alabama

•

L. J. CASTILE
Charlotte 3, North Carolina



**A KEESTAR
KID
PRODUCT**

- ★ Penetrates Thoroughly
- ★ Dependable
- ★ Carries Weight Into the Fabric
- ★ Always Uniform
- ★ Boils Thin

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY Columbus 15, Ohio

introduced to a number of industries, the Nopalcol emulsifiers have exhibited ready adaptability for solving specific problems in the manufacture of textiles and plastics. Being non-ionic, the Nopalcol materials are not affected by hard water, salts, or dilute acids which usually cause instability when soaps, sulfated oils, or sulfated fatty alcohols are used. The outstanding feature of these compounds is the flexibility of their chemical and physical properties due to alteration of the length of either the fatty portion or the ethylene oxide polymer.

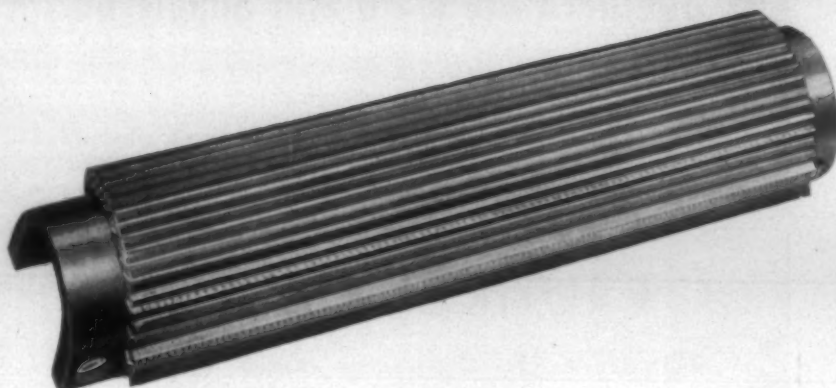
Camera Fiber Analysis Is Described In Folder

A new four-page folder on X-ray diffraction is available from North American Philips Co., Inc., 100 East 42nd Street, New York City. Titled *X-ray Diffraction Camera for Microtechniques*, the folder shows construction and explains application of the new camera which is especially adapted to fiber analysis. Diffraction phenomena from selected microscopic regions of solid materials can be handled with the new camera. Replaceable collimator systems limit beam diameters from 100 to 25 microns. Camera body may be removed from its support and replaced without readjustment. The folder is illustrated with pictures and drawings. Sample diffraction patterns are shown for unstretched polyethylene and stretched polyethylene. Information given in the new folder should be of value to those actively engaged in fiber research.

Wider Usage Reported For Flock Adhesive

Textile printers report the increasing use of a new flock adhesive which may be stenciled on textile surfaces for applications of cotton, rayon or wool flock. According to Ralph McGaffin, manager of the Resyn Department of National Adhesives, the product known as Flock Adhesive 970 is of the solvent type. It is viscous, slow drying, and yields flexible prints. Application is equally successful by hand or stencil machine and is particularly recommended for rayon chenille application. Fabrics printed with Flock Adhesive 970 will withstand repeated dry cleaning. Technical data and service may be obtained by addressing Resyn Department, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COMBER RENEEDLING



WHERE QUALITY OF PRODUCT

Skilled hands working with superior materials and precision equipment have set a high standard of quality on which you can always depend.

AND QUALITY OF SERVICE

The knowledge, experience and facilities that have come with over 30 years of serving the textile industry have equipped us to promptly and efficiently meet our customer's needs.

REALLY COUNT

The repairing and reneedling of half laps and top combs is an essential and important part of machinery maintenance. . . Your confidence and business is just as important to us.

GASTONIA COMBER NEEDLING CO.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Serving the South since 1914

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.

NEW, REBUILT and USED TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

513 So. Tryon St.
Charlotte, N. C.
Phone 3-8841

1064-90 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

N. Y. Office: 1022 Empire State Bldg.

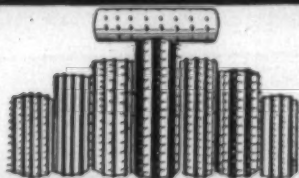
C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY

Textile Machinery and Supplies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



WE REBUILD
TEXTILE
APRONS



TEXTILE
MACHINERY
and SUPPLIES

TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY COMPANY

P. O. BOX 1245

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PHONE 3-9831

WANTED

Young man as foreman of winding in large plant in Carolina. One who understands Foster Winding Machines and also able to handle help.

Write "LIN," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

Want Representative for Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee; also representative for North and South Carolina and Virginia to sell first class textile specialty on commission basis.

Write "Representative,"
care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

PAUL B. EATON Patent Attorney

1208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
783 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PERFEX FIBRE BROOMS

For Quality and Economy
Textile Mill Brooms
Dye House Brooms

ask

JOHN P. BATSON

Box 841

Greenville, S. C.



LOOM SPECIALISTS

Largest Warehouse Stock In The South

P. O. Box
1316

WE BUY, SELL OR TRADE USED TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

Phones
5567-7144

LEON KIMMEL MACHINERY COMPANY

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: NEW SPARTANBURG HIGHWAY - GREENVILLE, S. C.



BIG BELTS OR LITTLE

We make and repair
both big and little
belts, quickly, eco-
nomically and exactly.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Manufacturers of Leather Belting

Telephone 2218

ARALAC FOR SALE

65,000 pounds 50's grade ARALAC, cut 1 1/2". This staple must be sold. Any offer will be considered.

Write "Aralac," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent; more than 15 years' experience as superintendent of mills making sales yarn, carded and combed, coarse and fine counts; both practical and technical knowledge of manufacturing. Prefer mill that needs quality raised, costs cut and waste reduced or that needs to change from coarse to fine counts. Can furnish good references; now employed as superintendent; good reason for desiring to change. Write Box 4305, Atlanta 2, Ga.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent. Experienced on carding, spinning, ring twisting, tube twisting (Brownell), polishing, winding and seine twines, rope. Employed; sober. Reliable and energetic. Write "HED," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

EXPERIENCED Weave Room Overseer available. Now employed, but would like to make a change. Can furnish good recommendation; age 40; sober and thoroughly reliable. Write "Available," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Bookkeeper, Accountant and Paymaster; 25 years' experience, 16 with cotton mills; excellent references. At present employed but desire change for several reasons. Write "F. P. S.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—By two veterans, each 36 years of age, married, connection with progressive organization. One interested in superintendency of small or medium size mill on sheetings or prints. Other is interested in job as overseer spinning. Best references furnished. Interview welcomed. Write "L. Y. C.," P. O. Box 2085, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent yarn mill or general overseer spinning. Good manager of help and can get results. Best of reference as to my ability to run a job. Write "M. G. O.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as Night Superintendent or Night Overseer, Carding, Spinning and Twisting. Experienced on white and colored warp; fine or coarse numbers. Employed now as night overseer; married; age 42; sober; good manager of help; good references. Address "Night Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

TROUBLE MAN — Experienced Card Overhauler, formerly overseer carding, available for grinding, clothing, overhauling. No job too large or small. References. Address "Card," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

SALESMAN WANTED

To represent established 50 year old company manufacturing textile sizings. Must have had at least five years selling experience with following in North and South Carolina mills. Knowledge of warp sizing particularly desirable. Include references, experience and earnings history in first reply. Excellent opportunity for the right man.

Write "Sizings," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

For Sale, Subject to Prior Sale

8-12x6 Slubbers, Woonsocket, 84 spindles each.

5-12x6 Slubbers, Saco and Pettie, 80 spindles each.

6-7x3½ Speeders, Saco and Pettie, 160 spindles each.

5-Frames, 6 Deliveries, Lowell Drawing.

J. S. CHRISTOPHER

Spartanburg, S. C. Phone 3712-W

WANT POSITION as Superintendent Yarn or Plain Weaving Mill, or Overseer Carding or Spinning in large mill. Have good, long experience and can furnish best of references.

Write "R. W. G.," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT WANTED

Southern Mill Spinning-Weaving Spun Rayon and Cotton Fancies needs Night Supervisor. \$110.00 weekly—no house furnished.

Write "Spun Rayon," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Save One-Third on Clearer Cots

Our special seaming gives clearers one-third more usable surface. Best quality CW or all wool woven clearer cloth used. Prompt Delivery. Send sample of your spinning or card room requirements for price quotation.

CLEARER DIVISION
GILKEY KNITTING MILLS
MARION, N. C.

POSITIONS OPEN—MEN WANTED:

Manager for rayon fabric plant, more particularly cutting and sewing, splendid salary; superintendent and assistant superintendent for worsted yarn mill; salesman for cotton spinning specialties; mechanical engineer for designing and developing textile machinery; overseer woolen specking, mending and burling; overseers for carding, spinning, weaving and warp preparation in mills running spun rayon, wool mixtures, etc.; jacquard card cutter (fine index work); silk loom fixers.

Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc. 294 Washington Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Over Forty-Five Years in Business

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
Abbott Machine Co.	6	Mitcham & Co.	60
American Key Products, Inc.	37	Monsanto Chemical Co.	64
Armstrong Cork Co.	4 and 5	National Plastics, Inc.	42
Baily & Co., Inc., Joshua L.	62	National Ring Traveler Co.	8
Barkley Machine Works	58	Neisler Mills	62
Blackman-Uhler Co., Inc.	25	New Departure (Div. of General Motors)	19
Brooklyn Fibre Broom Co.	46	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	10
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.	60	Norlander-Young Machine Co.	52
Carolina Belting Co.	54	North Carolina Equipment Co.	53
Carolina Loom Reed Co.	56	Numo Machine & Engineering Co.	12
Carolina Refractories Co.	56	Peach & Co., D. W.	27
Carter Traveler Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)	25	Pease & Co., J. N.	58
Chandler Machinery Co.	47	Pioneer Heddle & Reed Co., Inc.	43
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	56	Price Spindle & Flyer Co.	60
Clinton Industries, Inc.	39	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	
Conso, Inc.	61	Manhattan Rubber Div.	48
Crabb & Co., William	48	North Charleston Plant	52
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	31	Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P.	47
Curran & Barry	62	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	63
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.	9	Robert & Co. Associates	37
Denison Mfg. Co.	37	Royce Chemical Co.	67
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	41	Saco-Loewell Shops	15
Dodge Co., The C. B.	44	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	39
Dronsfeld Bros.	63	Slaughter Machinery Co.	39
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	56	Slip-Not Belting Corp.	37
Durant Mfg. Co.	59	Sonoco Products	Front Cover
Eaton, Paul B.	46	Southern Belting Co.	17
Engineering Sales Co.	6	Southern Equipment Sales Co.	53
Gastonia Comber Needling Co.	45	Southern Radio Corp.	50
Gates Rubber Co.	23	Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	46
Gilkey Knitting Mills	47	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	7
Gossett Machine Works	57	Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	62
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	51	Stewart Machine Co.	52
Greenville Belting Co.	46	Stewart-Warner Corp. (Alemite Div.)	29
Houghton Wool Co.	39	Stowell Engineering Co., L. C.	52
Ideal Machine Co.	3	Sullivan & Co.	49
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.	2	Terrell Co., The	58
Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc.	39	Textile Apron Co.	8
Keever Starch Co.	44	Todd-Long Picker Apron Co.	41
Kimmel Machinery Co., Leon	46	Todd-Smith Banding Co., Inc.	62
Lambeth Rope Corp.	10	Union Crayon Co.	60
Landis, Oliver D.	10	Valentine & Co., J. A.	63
Loper, Ralph E.	58	Veeder-Root, Inc.	Back Cover
Luttrell & Co., C. E.	46	Vogel Co., Joseph A.	59
M-B Products	6	WAK Industries	8
Medley Mfg. Co.	27	Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	37
Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)	55	Whitehead Machinery Co., Troy	46
		Whitin Machine Works	31
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	61

MACHINE TOOLS

AIR COMPRESSORS—7½ x 6 Chicago.
GEAR HOBBER—No. 12 Barber-Colman.
GEAR SHAPER—No. 6 Fellows.
LATHES—13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28".
MILLERS—No. 1, 2 and 3 Plain & Univ.
RADIAL DRILLS—2½ & 3' Arms.
SHAPERS—18, 20, 24, 28" strokes.
TURRET LATHES—No. 3 & 4 Gisholt.

Over 100 Machines in Stock

CHANDLER MACHINERY COMPANY
129 Houston St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

WEAVE MILL FOR SALE North Carolina

Will produce 10,000 pounds (approximately 60,000 yards) PRINT CLOTHS WEEKLY. 6,100 spindles, 128 looms. Combed Yarns and Broadcloth possible with Combers now ready to operate. Plenty of skilled labor. Present highly efficient management can be retained. Owners wish to retire. Inquiries solicited from principals only.

Write "Weave Mill,"
care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

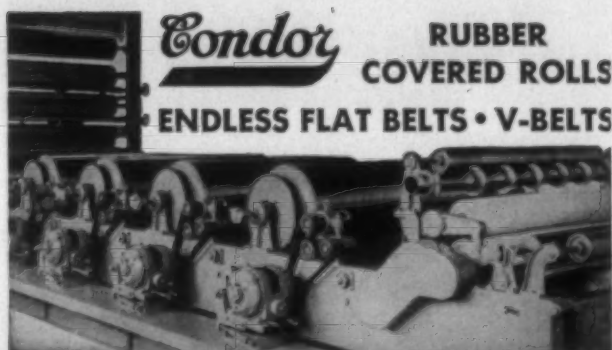
WANTED

Weaving and spinning mill with modern equipment located in N. C. has opening for capable young men trained in textile industry. Mill operating on rayon and blends. Write full details concerning education and experience. All information confidential.

Reply to "Weaving and Spinning"

care Textile Bulletin

P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.



For Textile Mills

Many textile finishing machines like the mercerizing range shown here use as *original* equipment Condor pull rolls, squeeze rolls, Condor Whipcord Endless Belts, which are especially suited for severe reverse turns, and Condor V-Belts. Replacements are nearly always Condor products because of their specific engineering and years of dependable service.

A COMPLETE CONDOR TEXTILE LINE

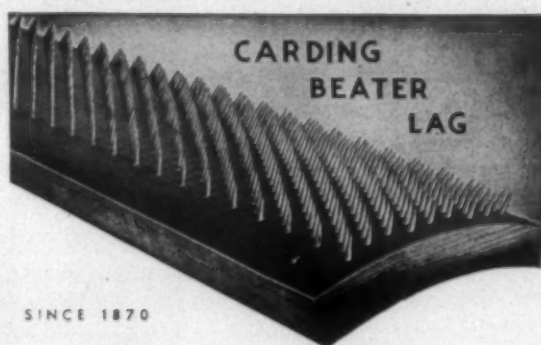
Transmission Belts	Acid Hose	Oilless Bearings
V-Belts	Fire Hose	Pot Eyes
Cone Belts	Vacuum Hose	Rub Aprons
Air, Water and Steam Hose	Textile Specialties	Rubber Covered Rolls
	Loom Strapping	Rubber-Lined Tanks
	Sand Roll Covering	

ROLL RECOVERING FACTORIES

Charleston, S. C.—Passaic, N. J.—Neenah, Wis.



PINS and LAGS



SINCE 1870

A BIG MODERN PLANT PLUS 75 YEARS of EXPERIENCE

It means that you can speed your production by making use of all the knowledge we have gained on needle-pointed specialties for the preparation of wool and other fibers. In all the field—no plant like this—no such rich fund of experience—no such quality. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

■ ■ ■

WILLIAM CRABB & CO., 303 3rd Ave., Newark, N. J.

Miasmic Minds In International Relations

(Continued from Page 25) which can guide our thinking and decisions. There must be no "muddling through." Russia must be made to understand that the major nations of the world do not approve of Communism or its extension. If she wants to live and operate in such an environment within her own borders, she can do so. When she comes out in world trade, world politics, world social development, she must conduct her affairs in the environment which she finds them, provided this environment has the approval of the U. N. If she can get over her missionary and world savior complex and realize that she has a big job in developing her own nation, and by curing her own national evils that have no sanction outside of her own borders, then there will be room in the world for her, for all other nations and for peace.

Then miasmic minds in international relations will begin to improve and finally be cured as the vanquished return to nationhood.

Greenville Textile Show Committee Meets

A special meeting of the executive committee of Textile Hall Corp. was held Oct. 22 to perfect plans for the 15th Southern Textile Exposition, Oct. 4-9, next year. Preparations have been under way for several months. The prospectus was issued in August. More than 100 applications for space have been received, and others are coming in.

The arrangements for housing exhibitors and visitors have begun for the coming event. While more than 11 months off, conditions created by the war have made it advisable to arrange for the approaching textile show earlier than usual. The executive committee has met several times during the past six months, and all the directors have shown an interest. The executive committee is composed of the following executives, all of Greenville: C. E. Hatch, chairman, S. M. Beattie, Sydney Bruce, W. W. Carter, Alan B. Sibley and Harold R. Turner. The other directors are Thurmond Chatham, Donald Comer, Herman Cone, R. I. Dalton, B. B. Gossett, Edwin Howard, George H. Lanier, H. A. Ligon, J. Spencer Love, W. S. Montgomery, F. O. Tyler, W. G. Sirrine and George M. Wright.

The Southern Textile Exposition, established in Greenville 32 years ago and usually held at two-year intervals, will afford an opportunity next year for those engaged in the textile industry to see some standard equipment and many new things which have been brought out since the last exhibition in 1941.

The executive committee is pleased with the co-operation of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce and the Greenville civic societies in the matter of housing. The groups have promised their assistance towards making the 15th Southern Textile Exposition a success. The president and secretary and office staff will begin making allotments of space in the early winter, and announce assignments to applicants as soon thereafter as practicable. No commitments will be made until the requirements of exhibitors have received careful consideration.

Tariff Commission Report Is Available

The report on *Long-Staple Cotton*, in booklet form, prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission and sent to the President in an investigation under the provisions of Section 22

of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is now available to those interested through the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 20 cents. The report was first released by the commission in mimeographed form following the proclamation of the President of June 9, 1947, permitting the entry of a supplemental import quota of 23,094,000 pounds of extra-long-staple cotton to care for manufacturers' requirements until the regular annual quota for the next year opened Sept. 20, 1947.

Gossett Sets Up Scholarships, Lecture Series



When B. B. Gossett (left), of Charlotte, N. C., sold his interest in the Gossett Mills of Anderson, S. C., and the Chadwick-Hoskins Co. of Charlotte and retired from textile manufacturing, a retirement which his friends hope will be temporary, he made a donation of \$10,000 to the Clemson College Textile School in his native state and a similar donation to the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, in his adopted state.

He did not at that time specify the use to which the donations would be devoted but asked each School of Textiles to state the purposes which they would prefer.

Recently the Clemson school reported a preference to Mr. Gossett that the \$10,000 be used as a scholarship fund and Mr. Gossett has set up a "Ben & Kitty Gossett Scholarship Fund" at Clemson College with the provision that in awarding the scholarships preference be given to members of the families of employees of textile mills in South Carolina.

The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College had a different idea and upon request Mr. Gossett has established "The B. B. Gossett Textile Lecture Series." Under the plan, outstanding men in every phase of textile manu-

facturing, or affiliated activities, will be invited to address the students in the School of Textiles and the fund be used to pay their travel and hotel expenses and to pay fees in the few cases where fees are charged. It is planned to have one lecture each month and it is believed that the textile students will absorb much of the information given by the lecturers and their education thereby greatly broadened.

Unfortunately, there is not now a room in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College which can seat the student body and the lecture series will probably have to be postponed until the new addition which is to be built with \$450,000 appropriated by the legislature is completed. The addition is to contain a large auditorium.

Many To Attend Textile Square Dinner

Reservations numbering well over 1,000 already have been received for the 20th anniversary celebration of the Textile Square Club of New York City, it is made known by Samuel L. Hagan, vice-president of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., and chairman of the dinner. The dinner, which will also be in the form of a testimonial to Harry Riemer, editor of *Daily News Record*, who has been the president of the club for the past 17 consecutive years, is expected to attract an attendance of about 1,500. The affair will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 17, in the main ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

Delegations of textile and garment manufacturing men from different cities have already signified their intentions of being present, with some chartering special transportation facilities. A large number of those planning to attend are out-of-town merchants, who are affiliate members of the club. Speakers for the event include Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who will make his debut as a member of the textile industry, having recently been named a member of the board of directors of Reeves Bros., Inc.; Hugh M. Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; and A. W. Rydstrom, vice-president of the Cone Export & Commission Co., Inc.

The club has been active for the past 20 years in sponsoring events of interest to the textile industry, honoring distinguished merchants, civic leaders and government men.

FEROLEUM

NON-OXIDIZING RUST PROOF METAL PRIMERS AND FINISHES

Only products that meet specific requirements and overcome inherent difficulties can be entirely satisfactory.



SULLIVAN & COMPANY

204 CITIZENS BANK BUILDING • • • NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

German Rayon Throwing, Weaving Analyzed

A comprehensive report on manufacturing methods and mechanical equipment used in weaving and throwing continuous filament types of rayon yarn in Germany is now available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report was prepared by E. C. Geier for the Office of the Quartermaster General from documents, interviews and reports obtained in Germany by the textile finishing team of technical intelligence investigators.

An over-all picture of the rayon weaving and throwing industry in Germany is included in the report. Details and illustrations of manufacturing methods, and mechanical equipment found to be different or novel from the American viewpoint are stressed. Approximately 30 plants were visited in the course of the investigation, and of these, 18 were carefully inspected because methods or machines were found to be of particular interest. Some of the processes and machines are unknown to the United States textile industry, the report states. The outstanding discoveries described in the report include a double twist spindle for up-twisters; a hollow spindle used to convert a two deck up-twister into a combination twister-doubler; a three deck up-twister used for silk and rayon crepe yarns; a loom without superstructure; and a plastic heddle to replace steel heddles. An apparatus used on looms to facilitate abnormally high pickage in special fabrics; a formula for printing special maps for night flying, and machines of revolutionary design which produce cupramonium yarn by a continuous spinning method are other noteworthy German developments described in the report. Many photographs and drawings illustrate the machinery and processes.

One section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the use of rayon fibers for production of such war products as human escape chutes, aerial delivery chutes, flare chutes, cartridge cloth and military clothing. In the field of throwing equipment the investigators found that the Germans had made considerable progress. All of their machines were well built, generally with heavier frames than American makes and considerable attention was given to fine precision machining and elimination of vibration.

Weaving equipment, on the whole, was not up to United States standards. Automatic looms were found only in very limited numbers and in comparatively few rayon weaving mills. Little evidence of standardization of machinery was found. Many plants with a total of 300 looms had three to five different makes. German rayon weavers were evidently greatly interested in the Japanese Sakamoto loom and a few

of them had been placed in German plants and were under careful observation. A German authority on weaving equipment, Bernhard Bisinger, research director at the Lehrspinnerei Denkendorf evaluated the Japanese loom and found it to be of suggestive value to the German loom construction industry because of its easy serviceability, lightweight construction, and very low power consumption. The complete evaluation is contained in the report. The investigators concluded that although the American rayon industry is mechanically far ahead of the German rayon weaving and throwing industry, many of the German ideas and mechanical processes can be used in part or whole by American firms.

The report, P.B.-81055 (*Rayon Weaving and Throwing in Germany, 73 pages, with photographs and drawings*) is available in mimeograph copy for \$1.25. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Some of the material included in the above report was released previously by O.T.S. in P.B.-18788 (*Rayon Weaving and Throwing in Germany; 29 pages*).

I. G. Farben Nylon Patents Available

Attorney General Tom C. Clark recently announced that 46 patents and a number of patent applications relating to the manufacture of nylon are now available for licensing by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice. The patents, formerly owned by I. G. Farben, can be licensed to Americans on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis for an administrative fee of \$15 per patent or application.

David L. Bazelon, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Alien Property, said that these patents represent the I. G. Farben technology in the field of nylon processing and manufacture. Prior to seizure by the government, they were exclusively cross-licensed by I. G. Farben to the Du Pont Co., which has withdrawn its exclusive license under these patents and patent applications as a result of negotiations with the Office of Alien Property.

Mr. Bazelon explained that the inventions covered by the patents and patent applications relate to the production of various chemicals such as adipic acid, oximes, lactams, useful in making nylon. Also covered are processes for making synthetic linear superpolyamides which constitute the general chemical composition or artificial silk of the nylon type. In addition, some processes and apparatus for pro-

RCA SOUND SYSTEMS

For Every Sound Amplification Purpose In Textile Mills,
Including Music and Communication.

For a survey of your plant by our sound engineer—write—

SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION

CAROLINA SOUND DISTRIBUTOR FOR RCA • CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



ducing articles such as films, threads, foils, tubes, coatings and the like, are included in this group of patents and applications.

These inventions are considered to be of value to the chemical industry and many of them cover operations which are additionally useful in general chemical manufacture not necessarily identified with artificial silk, Mr. Bazelon said. A list of the 46 patents and applications, together with licensing information, can be obtained without cost from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the patents and patent applications may be purchased only from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents each.

U. S. Testing Representatives Get Briefing

Advances made in quality control testing and the greater awareness on the part of manufacturers, processors and all industry to the necessity for laboratory research and development work, was brought out in the semi-annual managers' conference of the United States Testing Co., Inc., held during the week of Oct. 20 at the main laboratories of the company at Hoboken, N. J.

A. L. Brassell, president, stated that 1947 will be one of the greatest years for United States Testing Co. Total income from testing and research at the present rate will exceed one and a quarter million dollars—concrete evidence of the demand by manufacturers, processors and all industry for product development, assistance in quality control and third-party certification at the point of sale.

D. E. Douty, chairman of the board, spoke on the great development of commercial laboratory service during the last two years. Cameron Baker, development engineer, described new test developments of the United States Testing Co., including Lubricity Tester, Gloss Determination Tester and the Osmometer. Dr. Smith T. Taylor described his work in bringing to perfection the Coolness Tester of the United States Testing Co. B. A. Schroeder, chief chemist, stressed the facilities of the testing company for testing all types of raw materials, chemicals and specialties which have application in the chemical and allied industries. Inspection and testing of merchandise for export was viewed as a promising field.

The testing company will be ready shortly to make spectrophotometric measurements in the visible and ultra-violet regions. The Hunter Multipurpose Reflectometer and the Beckman Spectrophotometer with ultra-violet transmission

and reflectance accessories enable the laboratories to examine specimens for color, gloss and whiteness and to prepare spectral or color curves which scientifically reproduce the color of a surface.

Berry Duff, Western representative and wool specialist, described the conditions existing in the Western wool producing states so far as use of the core-test of determining shrinkage is concerned. Improvements in the methods of tests for determining shrinkage in grease wool as well as other tests and test apparatus used in quality evaluation of wool and wool fiber was reviewed.

Viscose Has New Crimped Staple

A new crimped rayon staple which will provide improved texture and appearance for certain types of fabrics has been developed by American Viscose Corp., according to William Benson, sales manager. The first crimped viscose staple developed, the new product can be used by itself, or it can be blended with wool, cotton or other types of rayon fibers. The staple will be used most effectively where a warm bulk-without-weight fabric is needed as in the case of blankets.

It is also stated that the crimp staple will give a "livelier hand" to higher twist fabrics such as gabardines. Tests have proved the staple also provides greater durability and added strength to the fabric. In blends with wool the crimped staple lends a new luster and color interest to the finished fabric. The new process involves a special spinning of the staple in such a way that a permanent crimp is provided. According to Mr. Benson, the crimp is made inherent in the structure of the fiber and washing will only temporarily affect it. Upon drying in a relaxed state, the fiber returns to its full, natural crimp.

"The new staple comes either dull or bright and in a variety of deniers and staple lengths," he said. "It furthermore poses no special problems in drawing, spinning, weaving or finishing. On the contrary, it offers an unusual degree of efficiency in certain of the spinning processes. The development of this new Avisco product," said Mr. Benson, "furnishes an excellent example of the functioning of American Viscose four-ply service, consisting of fiber research, fabric development, textile research and converting service."

The heaviest expenditures in the history of the industry have been put into research departments in cotton mills in the current post-war period.

REED SQUARES

Here's a tool that has been off the market during the war and for which we have had many requests. These reed squares were ground to our specifications ($2'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ thick). They have a finger hold for easy handling and they are finished with Chrome.

Save money on shuttles by using these squares and "GREENSBORO" REEDS.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Inc.
GREENSBORO, N. C.



IF

it's Quality Service and Accuracy you require to Recondition Your Spinning Twister Flyer and Drawing Frame Steel Rolls, Call

NORLANDER-YOUNG MACHINE CO.

York Road — Phone 1084 — Gastonia, N. C.

We are also specialists in all kinds of FLYER and SPINDLE repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

A New and Needed Industry in the Textile South

Manufacturing

TENTER CHAINS AND GUIDER SPECIALTIES

Repairing

ALL TYPES TENTER CLIPS

...

L. C. STOWELL ENGINEERING CO.

ROUTE 29 (Concord Road) KANNAPOLIS, N. C.

RUBBER COVERED ROLLS

RUBBER-LINED PIPE and FITTINGS

RUBBER and ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Better Service

FROM A SOUTHERN MILL



RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN INC.

NORTH CHARLESTON PLANT
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

STEWART MACHINE CO., Inc.

Manufacturers

Quality Textile Repair Parts

Spinning & Twister Bolsters — Rings & Holders
Lifting Rods & Bushings

Expert Spindle Repair — Machine Shop Equipment

Phone, Write or Wire

Phone 3700-W1 Wilkinson Boulevard P. O. Box 1161
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Absenteeism Is Factor In Mill Move

(Continued from Page 20) the South have been drawing upon rural sections for workers. They are still doing so. Relatively high mill wages have proved to be a constant lure to the tenant farmers who raise cotton and tobacco and peaches.

Wage Level Vital

The relative level of textile wages has a great deal to do with the willingness of Richmond County people to work in the mills. Actually, mill wages are a few cents lower than in New England, although the difference is not enough to be a major reason for going South. But other wages—of store clerks, service employees and others—and the earnings of tenant farmers are so low in compensation that most workers in the country could better themselves by taking a mill job, particularly if they could get into the skilled categories.

The fact that the mills are virtually the only industrial plants in the district also has a marked bearing on the labor situation. As the manager of one mill put it, the workers "don't have outside influence to draw them away." Although about one-third of Richmond County's population is Negro, that changes the picture relatively little. Negro labor comprises only about 15 per cent of the total in the mills, and Negroes are allowed to do only menial work; none of them operate machinery.

In general, it is fair to say that the Southern textile mills enjoy a relatively higher place in community esteem than do mills in New England. Most of the people around Rockingham don't tell their youngsters to point for white collar jobs. They think it will be fine if the coming generation can work in the mills.

Textile School Deans Hold Conference

Concluded last month at Sanford, Me., as the guests of E. L. Ward, president, F. Everett Nutter, vice-president, and other officials of Goodall-Sanford, Inc., was the three-day semi-annual autumn conference of the National Council of Textile School Deans. The program included a public relations panel discussion participated in by Mr. Ward, president of Goodall-Sanford, Inc., Mildred Barnwell Andrews and Thomas D. Yutzy of the committee on public relations of the cotton textile industry. Following an afternoon inspection of the mills the deans met with a number of the plant's executives to discuss desirable specifications for a useful textile school graduate and to explore ways and means of turning out graduates better fitted to meet the demands of the modern textile industries and their ever widening scope of interest.

Problems of school administration discussed were: Methods that can be devised to secure and train good teachers. Are there any special curricula designed for G. I. s? How does G. I. scholarship compare with others? What changes are desirable in textile curricula? Size of classes. Time schedules of subjects taught in textile schools. Methods of handling laboratory classes under existing enrollment conditions. Curricula for graduate work. What is the best limit of students per section? What are proper teaching loads per instructor? What academic subjects should be emphasized as being most helpful to the school graduate and to industry? Policy governing transfers from one school to another. New courses for future curricula. Evaluation of

hours devoted to subjects in various courses with the purpose of determining similarities and dissimilarities of names of courses so that transfer of credits from one school to another can be handled better.

New members of the National Council elected at the meeting were George H. Coleman, dean of the graduate school at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Bertrand W. Hayward, director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute; Edward R. Schwarz, professor of textile technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Simon Williams, dean of the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute.

Those present included Hugh M. Brown, dean, Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School; Malcolm E. Campbell, dean, N. C. State College Textile School, Raleigh; George H. Coleman, dean, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Leslie B. Coombs, dean, Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass.; Richard S. Cox, dean, Philadelphia Textile Institute, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Eames, Lowell Textile Institute; W. D. Fales, head, textile school, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I.; Dr. F. M. Feiker, dean, school of engineering, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., textile foundation consultant on textile education; Kenneth R. Fox, president, Lowell Textile Institute; Bertrand W. Hayward, director, Philadelphia Textile Institute; C. A. Jones, A. French Textile School, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean emeritus, N. C. State College Textile School; L. E. Parsons, head, textile engineering department, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.; Edward T. Pickard, secretary, The Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C.; George Walker, dean, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile School; and Simon Williams, dean, Lowell Textile Institute.

Mills' Cotton Supply Dangerously Low

No textile mills in the South actually have had to stop operations because of the prevalent cotton supply situation, but some plant managers are doing their best to make up Western Union and Bell Telephone deficits by wiring and calling everywhere for needed quantities of the fiber.

Factors contributing to cotton manufacturers' anxiety are manifold and interdependent. The cotton trade generally is anxious to blame everything on the countrywide boxcar shortage; this explanation carries some weight but is too simple, since numerous mills claim to be getting quick

delivery on shipping orders—within two weeks. Regardless of transportation facilities, the mills cannot get enough long-staple because American farmers have not produced it this year and Egyptian imports still are under quota restrictions, and weather conditions in the growing areas have put a crimp in the supply of certain other qualities.

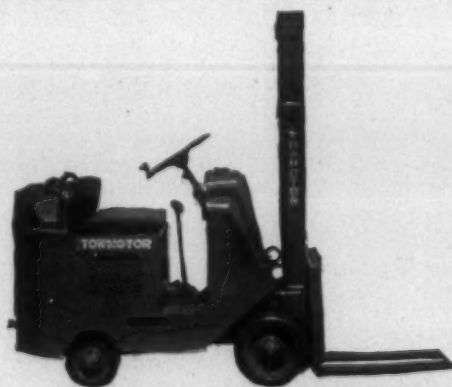
During August and September between 25 and 50 mills, large and small, operated from time to time on 24-hour supplies of raw cotton. They did manage to keep going by buying on the spot market, but had some close calls. Here is why—last spring cotton for October delivery was selling for about five cents less than that for July. Mills cut down their inventories, then were unable to fill up their warehouses again. Telegraph and telephone business got better and better.

This scare has resulted in many mills contracting for cotton supplies well into next summer. Nevertheless, the available cotton will not meet desired specifications. Everything from middling on up, in proportion to length, is expected to be scarce for some time. Long-staple fiber is almost non-existent; mills would not buy it last year because of its high cost, so farmers did not plant it for this year's crop. Seed which was put into the ground and expected to come up as good quality, fairly long staple ran into bad weather.

Reports that some textile mills curtailed their prices for some time in the hope that cotton prices might go lower have no basis of truth. Granted that some yarn manufacturing plants quoted lower, but this was the result of a flooded market last spring, especially in the carded counts. The carded yarn outlook for mills now is much better, and combed counts (which require premium grades of cotton) remain in strong position.

Few farmers are holding back their crops. Prices are good and they are very willing to sell. This fact can be ascertained by the exceptionally small amount that is being put on government loan.

There is a good deal of conversation relative to the effect of the Marshall Plan on the cotton trade and cotton textile manufacturers. The Secretary of State's proposal to aid Europe is bound to have a textile angle. Raw cotton will go overseas to European mills, and this will cut into next year's domestic supply. Also, American mills will have to run far ahead of present schedules in order to satisfy the Marshall Plan's expected call for finished textiles—tightening the fiber market even further.



TOWMOTOR (Gasoline Powered)

Try TOWMOTOR—The powerful little Lift Truck that is built especially for handling materials in every man's plant.

For Complete Information Call, Wire or Write

NORTH CAROLINA EQUIPMENT CO.

Raleigh, N. C.
Phone 8836

Wilmington, N. C.
Phone 2-2173

Charlotte, N. C.
Phone 4-4661

Asheville, N. C.
Phone 789

Or

SOUTHERN EQUIPMENT SALES CO.

Phone 2-5343

Columbia, S. C.

Basic Wool, Cotton Studies Planned

Studies of the fundamental characteristics of cotton fiber with a view to finding entirely new uses for it have been authorized under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently. The over-all objective of the new research will be to make more effective and complete use of the many superior qualities that are inherent in cotton fiber. To do this six specific and new lines of work will be carried on:

(1) Minute evaluation of the swelling of fibers when wet will be made as a basis for selecting cottons for new types of protective fabrics. The difference in moisture swelling capacity of cotton, flax and rayon has long been known but more recently marked differences in this respect have been noted in different varieties of cotton. An effort will be made to find out which types of cotton fiber shows maximum change upon wetting and drying and to what structural features these processes can be attributed.

(2) A study of the changes that take place in the cellulose of cotton fiber upon oxidation will be conducted in an attempt to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of oxidation.

(3) Investigations will be made to determine the possibilities of chemically bonding cotton fiber with resins in an effort to develop new products from cotton.

(4) Improvement in elastic recovery of cotton fiber will be sought through various chemical treatments.

(5) Intensive study will be undertaken to develop practical energy measurements for evaluating the merits of cotton in mechanical end products such as tire cord, belting, etc. Researchers say this would be a new tool that should increase the utility of cotton for mechanical goods.

(6) A sixth line of work will have to do with a special dyeing process as a means of estimating immaturity in cotton, a very important factor in buying raw cotton for manufacture.

In approving this work, E. A. Meyer, administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, pointed out that the studies are closely in line with recommendations of the Cotton Advisory Committee which, in part, state: "Additional studies are needed of the physical and chemical characteristics of cotton fiber and of methods of altering these properties by mechanical and chemical means to make cotton yarns, fabrics, and other products more suitable for specific end uses. . . . The underlying chemical processes responsible

for the deterioration of cotton fibers and the products made therefrom when subjected to heat, oxidation, or rotting agents are imperfectly known. . . . Substantial improvements in the resistance of cotton to degradation from these causes would increase its popularity for awnings, tents, tarpaulins, shade cloth, etc.

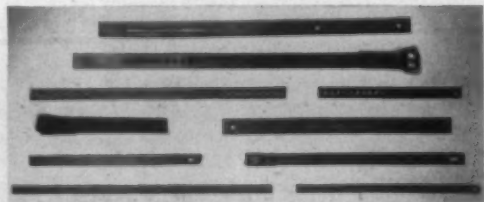
"Such fundamental research," the advisory committee points out, "should do much to help cotton hold or improve its competitive position. Only thus can it meet the challenge of synthetic fibers and paper products which, through intensive research and developmental activities, have made such rapid progress in recent years." The work under this project will be conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., supplementing related work now under way in that laboratory, in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Research into ways to modify the characteristics of domestic wools, by both chemical and physical means, so that they may better meet competition from foreign wools and synthetic fibers, also has been approved by Mr. Meyer. The project will be carried out by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry at its Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif. Domestic shorn wool production reached a peak of 388 million pounds in 1942. Since then, wool production and the numbers of stock sheep on farms and ranches have declined continuously to a level now 34 per cent below 1942. The number of stock sheep at the first of this year was the lowest in a record that goes back to 1867. Declines have occurred in all parts of the country.

Heavy use of apparel wool in the later war years was met increasingly with imported wool. Only 18 per cent of the mill consumption in 1946 was of domestic origin, or about one-half the average annual consumption of domestic wool in the years 1935-39. Domestic wool, to compete with high-quality foreign wools and synthetic fibers, must be improved in fiber and produced more cheaply. Research on the improvement of wool fibers, designed to increase their utilization, was approved by the wool advisory committee at its summer meeting in Washington.

In the research studies, wools of various types, including the more important imported wools, will be studied as to physical structure, physical properties, and chemical compo-

Is PLY SEPARATION Causing Your Harness Straps To Fail?



Distributed By

CAROLINA BELTING COMPANY

P. O. Box 1377 GREENVILLE, S. C. 26 Augusta St.

Rusco Harness Straps definitely overcome this objectionable feature because Rusco plies are *interwoven*. Furthermore, their tensile strength is materially higher than that of the conventional type of composition strapping—and their stretch is much less.

These straps have a high degree of flexibility and their Neoprene impregnation makes them resistant to oil and moisture.

Test-equip a few looms with these straps now for future guidance on strapping procurements.

sition. Information so acquired will be used in studies on modifying wool fibers so that they can better meet general as well as specific requirements. Samples of wool of known origin and characteristics from experimental flocks at various experiment stations will be given special attention.

Annual Fabric Design Show Being Held

Purchase awards amounting to over \$2,000 for original designs in seven classes of textiles have been made in connection with the fourth annual International Textile Exhibition sponsored by the art department of Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro. The exhibit will be opened to the public Nov. 4-30 in Weatherspoon Gallery on the college campus to present a comprehensive picture of this realm of art activity during the past year. The best of several hundred entries, including the winning fabrics, will be included in the show.

Awards range from \$25 up to \$100 in six of the seven divisions, and from \$100 to \$250 in the seventh, woven rugs. Winners represent 11 states—Washington, Michigan, New York, California, Illinois, West Virginia, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Carolina, and District of Columbia.

Organizations and individuals contributing to the purchase awards include American Crayon Co., American Enka Corp., Celanese Corp. of America, Benjamin Cone, Hughes Fawcette, Inc., Fieldcrest Mills, Randolph Mills, Inc., and Goodall Fabrics.

In the past three years the college textile exhibitions, with their wide range of gay and imaginative creations, have attracted much attention and have had a part in influencing popular acceptance of new designs. As an art activity, the exhibition is one of the most unusual carried out in American colleges. For this year's exhibition the jury of selection and of awards consisted of Miss Mimi Blaker, stylist for Gale and Lord Fabrics, New York; Miss Noma Hardin, chairman of the International Textile Exhibition and a member of the college's art faculty; and Lee Simonson, designer and writer of New York.

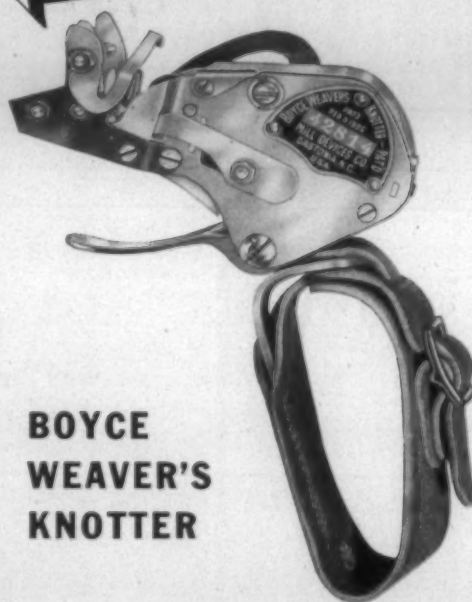
Upon opening, the exhibition will continue through the month, observing the hours of 9 to 5 Monday through Friday, and 9 to 12 on Saturday.

North American Rayon Dividend Is Up

North American Rayon Corp. reports for the 12 weeks ended Sept. 6, 1947, net profit, after taxes, of \$959,824, equal to \$1.87 per share on the Class A and Class B common stocks outstanding, compared with \$603,870 or \$1.18 per share in the corresponding period of 1946. For the 36 weeks ended Sept. 6, 1947, net profit, after taxes, was \$2,865,298, equal to \$5.59 per share on the Class A and Class B common stocks compared with \$1,865,872 or \$3.55 per share for the corresponding period of 1946. The net profits per common share for the 36 weeks of 1946 are after dividend requirements on the prior preferred stock, which was retired on July 1, 1946. The above figures for 1947 are unaudited and subject to adjustment at the end of the fiscal year.

When government funds for day nurseries ceased after the war most cotton mills continued to operate them as a service to their employees, the Cotton Mills Information Service reports.

More than Just a Knot



BOYCE WEAVER'S KNOTTER

The Boyce Weaver's Knotter ties a perfect weaver's knot, but even more important, it offers two specific advantages over human hands.

The Boyce Knotter is *fast*—so fast that an experienced operator can tie more than 5000 knots during a regular 8-hour shift.

The Boyce Knotter is *uniform, accurate*—as it clips the ends of each knot clean and even. Loose, long ends that so often catch in heddles and reeds are completely eliminated.

MILL DEVICES COMPANY

DIVISION OF

A. B. CARTER, INC.
GASTONIA N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

C. E. HERRICK, 44 FRANKLIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
R. D. HUGHES SALES CO., 1812 SOUTH MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS
HUGH WILLIAMS & CO., 47 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

**LONGER
LASTING
BOILER
FURNACES**

**For
REPAIRING
or
LINING**

**A
PLASTIC
LINING
USED IN
PLACE OF
FIRE BRICK**

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.
Hartsville, S. C.

CAROLINA REEDS

"Made their way by the
way they are made"

CAROLINA LOOM REED CO.

Phone 2-3037 GREENSBORO, N. C. P. O. Box 1536

Charlab
FUGITIVE TINTS

WATER TYPE—Does Not Overwet Stock
OIL TYPE—Conditions and Identifies;
Reduces Fly

...

Write or Phone

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.

Our 33rd Year



Baling Press

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control — Reversing Switch
with limit stops up and down.

Self Contained. Set anywhere you can run
a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them

DUNNING & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., Inc.

328 West Water Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Textile Research Institute To Meet

"Challenging Textile Research Problems" will provide the theme for the 18th annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., to be held Nov. 13-15 at New York City and Princeton, N. J. The annual meeting will be held in three general sessions, as follows: Nov. 13, Scientific Meeting, Starlight Roof of Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City; Nov. 14, General Institute Meeting, grand ball room of Waldorf-Astoria; and Nov. 15, Institute Laboratories Open House, institute laboratories, Princeton, N. J. An imposing list of authoritative speakers have been scheduled for the event, men well known throughout the industry. Election of directors for the group also will be held during the meeting.

School Starts Classes In Yarn Manufacturing

The North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont recently organized two evening classes in yarn manufacturing. The classes meet twice weekly, Tuesday and Thursday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Principal C. E. Folk announced that in one of the classes there are 15 students enrolled from Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and in the other class there are 13 students enrolled from Ranlo (N. C.) Mfg. Co. Myrtle Mills is a division of Textiles, Inc., and the Ranlo mill is a division of Burlington Mills Corp.

Construction Of Textile Building Underway

At ceremonies Oct. 19, Gov. M. E. Thompson of Georgia drove the first pile to officially begin construction on the new \$1,025,000 building for the A. French Textile School of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. A large crowd of students, members of the Georgia textile industry and the Georgia board of regents were present at the ceremonies. Among leaders in Georgia's textile industry attending were Frank B. Williams of West Point Mfg. Co., president of the Textile Education Foundation, Inc.; Charles C. Hertwig of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia; Ted Forbes, vice-president of the association; and Will Taylor, president of Newnan Cotton Mills.

Thread Institute Holds Annual Meeting

Production of cotton thread, after registering sharp second quarter declines, was on the increase again in the third quarter, according to David Snyder, executive director of the Thread Institute, Inc., in a report before the 14th annual meeting and luncheon of the group Oct. 21 in New York City. "The institute's surveys disclose some startling comparisons in production," Mr. Snyder remarked. "In 1946 production reached 79,100,000 pounds. That almost equaled the 1941 peak production of cotton thread. Production in the first quarter of 1947 was 19,800,000 pounds, about equal to the 1946 level. However, in the second quarter of this year production dropped 23 per cent. Industrial thread was off 26 per cent; household threads, 14 per cent. Indeed, industrial thread went down 30 per cent in six months. Figures for the third quarter ended Sept. 30 are not yet available, but informal trade reports indicate that the descent has been halted, that production in the third quarter was up."

Josef Pollack, chairman of the board, Max Pollack & Co., Inc., was re-elected chairman of the board of the institute.

Mr. Snyder was re-elected executive director and secretary, and J. P. T. Armstrong, president of Belding Heminway Co., was re-elected treasurer. Mr. Pollack was also re-elected to the executive committee along with John B. Clark, president, Clark Thread Co.; Robert J. Mathewson, vice-president, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.; W. R. L. McBee, treasurer, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co.; P. S. Howe, Jr., president, American Thread Co., Inc., and Mr. Armstrong. The following were elected directors for three years: Mr. Clark, Francis S. Cobb, Seamans & Cobb Co.; James B. Duffy, Bay State Thread Works; G. W. Krentler, Dean & Sherk Co., Inc.; Mr. McBee; Harold F. Meyer, John C. Meyer Thread Co., and H. E. Rauch, American Thread Co., Inc.

Sanders To Offer Textile Scholarships

Sanders Industries of Mississippi recently announced plans to offer two or three scholarships in textile engineering to students of Mississippi State College who are graduating in engineering this year or who would like to start their junior year in textile engineering. The work would necessarily have to be taken outside the state since no school in Mississippi offers a course in textile engineering. R. D. Sanders of Jackson, Miss., head of Sanders Industries, is an alumnus of Mississippi State.

A. S. T. M. Groups Discuss Textile Topics

Construction of a fabric should be similar to construction of a house, it must be carefully planned and the blue-prints followed throughout the various textile processes, Dr. D. H. Powers, director of the textile chemicals department, Monsanto Chemical Co., declared Oct. 16 in an address before the Philadelphia district council of the American Society for Testing Materials and A. S. T. M. Committee D-13 on textile materials. Speaking on "Modifications of Textile Fiber Properties Through Finishing Operations," Dr. Powers added that if proper care, patience and study are utilized, entirely new fabrics which are superior to those on the market can be produced. Other speakers heard during this three-day meeting included Frederic Bonnet, director, standards department, American Viscose Corp.; R. W. Little, director of research of Ellicottville Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceville, N. J.; C. W. Dorn, director of research laboratory for J. C. Penney Co., Inc.; Dr. S. J. Kennedy, office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army; B. L. Whittier, sales engineer of Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; and Rene Bouvet, chief of the textile research department branch, American Viscose Corp.

Textile technology and manufacture provided the theme for a meeting of the New England district of the society held Oct. 30 in Providence, R. I. Principal speakers at this meeting, and their subjects, follow: "New Methods and Techniques of Testing Textile Materials," Edward R. Schwarz, professor of textile technology in charge of the textile laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Woven Narrow Fabric and Its Relation to the Textile Industry," Edward J. Gibbons, president of the Eastern Tape & Webbing Co.; "Braiding Narrow Fabric and Its Relation to the Textile Industry," Freeman W. Fraim, treasurer of Essex Mills, Inc.

A machine that stretches, treats, dyes and dries cotton yarn now can increase its tensile strength 50 to 150 per cent.

IDAHO

Potato Starch

"THE FINEST MADE"

**MAGIC VALLEY
PROCESSING COMPANY**
OF IDAHO

•

**ST. ANTHONY
STARCH COMPANY, INC.**
OF IDAHO

•

**MENAN STARCH
COMPANY, INC.**
OF IDAHO

DISTRIBUTED BY

AMERICAN KEY PRODUCTS, INC.
15 PARK ROW • NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

We make
LONG Blade Spindles
From
SHORT Blade Spindles

by new perfected method
of electric welding, and
guarantee all spindles not
to break under running
conditions.

We also change Acorn
and Whorl sizes to mill
specifications.



GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS
W. Franklin Avenue Extension • • • Phone 213
GASTONIA, N. C.

Industrial Engineers

SPECIALIZING IN TEXTILES FOR OVER ONE-THIRD OF A CENTURY

PAY ROLL CONTROLS SPECIAL REPORTS
WORK LOAD STUDIES COST SYSTEMS
COST REDUCTION SURVEYS

RALPH E. LOPER Co.
GREENVILLE, S. C. FALL RIVER, MASS.

DENMAN
LOOM PARTS



PICKERS
LUG STRAPS
HOLDUPS, ETC.

*Proven in Practice
Right in Principle & Price*

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. N. PEASE & COMPANY

Engineers • Architects

119½ E. FIFTH ST.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Read the Classified Ads on Pages 46 and 47

TELEPHONE 729 WORKS: N. MARIETTA ST.

BARKLEY
MACHINE WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
TEXTILE MACHINERY
PARTS

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Wool Shrinkage Control Process Available

A new process for controlling the shrinkage of wool will be licensed and promoted in the United States and Canada by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., according to an announcement by Robert M. Dowling, general manager of the company's Sanforized Division. Under the terms of the agreement, signed in New York with representatives of Wolsey, Ltd., and Stevenson (Dyers), Ltd., of England, the patent owners, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., will grant licenses for the use of the process for both woven and knit goods.

Technical resources of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., will be combined with those of the two British firms in further development work here and in Canada, according to Mr. Dowling. Plans are being completed for an intensive advertising campaign to acquaint the trade and consumer fields with the merits of the wool treated by the new method.

Entrance of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., into the wool field identifies this firm with a third important method of shrinkage control. More than a decade ago a mechanical process, compressive shrinkage, an apparatus for controlling the shrinkage of woven cotton, emerged from the Cluett laboratories. The Sanforized trademark, appearing on compressively shrunk cottons which conform to certain rigid standards, ranks today as one of the best known trademarks in the textile business. Earlier this year, Cluett announced development by its own research and development division of a method of permanently stabilizing regenerated cellulose rayons and currently is licensing the use of its trademark Sanforset on certain rayons treated by this method.

"The new wool process is patented in both England and the United States," stated Mr. Dowling. "It is the invention of F. M. Stevenson of Stevenson (Dyers), Ltd., and jointly was developed by this firm and Wolsey, Ltd., one of the largest manufacturers of knit goods in England. It is currently being used with outstanding success on a variety of knitted wool products of English manufacture. Extended commercial tests now being conducted in this country bear out the English contention that the process is superior to any other procedure heretofore developed. Woolen socks of any construction—whether plain, ribbed or argyle—when treated by this process can be washed repeatedly without shrinking or changing the size in any way. A variety of wool fabrics, including those for use in men's, women's and children's wear, and blanketing, also will be completely washable.

"Not only does this new process provide an answer to the shrinkage problem which has always plagued consumers of washable wool merchandise but we anticipate that wide use of the process will result in the appearance of wool in product fields hitherto regarded as the exclusive domain of other fibers. In addition, we are interested in the potentialities of this process with respect to woolens not generally washed—such as woven suitings, pantings, and other apparel fabrics. Application of the process to such fabrics will add greatly to the serviceability of garments made from them. For example, garments cut from the treated woolen will not be affected by dry cleaning and will retain their shape better while being worn, during pressing, and in damp weather."

The new process, explained Mr. Dowling, controls shrinkage by chemically neutralizing the normal felting property of wool. The non-felting characteristic of the treated fiber is said to be completely permanent under nor-

mal laundering conditions and regardless of the temperature of the water. "Unlike many previous wool treatments," said Mr. Dowling, "application of this new process does not alter or impair the desirable qualities of wool. The hand of a woven or knitted fabric, for example, remains unchanged after processing. The treatment does not have a harmful effect on most colors. On the contrary, experience indicates that colors on some wools actually are enhanced by the processing.

"From the standpoint of practical application, the new process appears to have numerous advantages. It can be applied at various stages in the manufacture of wool goods—on fiber top, yarns, piece goods or, in some cases, on the finished garment. It can be applied before or after dyeing. The processing does not require special equipment or special handling. It can be carried out without slowing down production schedules and the shrinkage results obtained are dependably uniform. All of the above are important factors contributing to ease and economy in application."

Processing Oil and Chemicals Men Meet

The Processing Oils and Chemicals Association, Inc., held its 16th annual meeting at Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 16-17. It was noted that this was in the nature of an anniversary celebration as the first meeting of the organization, originally the Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers Association, was held in New York Oct. 20, 1931.

J. Everett Allen of Arkansas Co. was elected president for the coming year, J. M. McChesney of Leatex Chemical Co., vice-president, and H. B. Sweatt, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, secretary-treasurer. The first day of the meeting was largely devoted to a business session and the discussion of current conditions and future prospects in the industry was both interesting and informative. That evening the outgoing president, Harold B. Dohner, was host at dinner, and golf was enjoyed by members the following day at Atlantic City Country Club as guests of Fred Scholler.

Fashion Bureau Set Up By Burlington

Burlington Mills announces the formation of an intra-company group to be known as the Burlington Fashion Bureau. In a statement made public Oct. 10 R. L. Huffines, Jr., president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York, said: "Recognizing the dominant role fashion plays in the basic designing as well as the dyeing and finishing of our products, we have established this bureau which is charged with co-ordinating the fashion activities of the company." Kenneth Collins, vice-president and director of public relations and advertising will serve as chairman. Grace C. Dimelow, in charge of product publicity, will serve as co-ordinator.

The Burlington Fashion Bureau will meet regularly to report on current and forthcoming fashion trends for the information of all concerned in the Burlington organization, to inter-change fashion experience among the many divisions of the company, and to maintain company contacts with the fashion press, women's clubs, educational organizations and other interested groups. Market research is already being conducted by trained fashion experts who are correlating fashion information from retailers and manufacturers in many parts of the country. Their work will shortly be expanded by other moves of a similar nature.



of PRODUCTIMETER make on your looms!

They're made with a shutter mechanism that absolutely prevents tampering or build-up, and furnished in 3 or 4 figures, reset or non-reset, rustproof and dustproof, complete with mounting brackets and drive. Get the advantages of "Productimeter" manufacture: accurate count . . . durable construction . . . quality materials . . . guaranteed performance.

Send for full details in new
Textile Catalog No. 50

DURANT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1957 N. Buffum Street
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

157 Orange Street
Providence 3, R. I.

VOGEL No. 14 SOUTHERN OUTFIT

A durable, economical closet
for Mills, Factories and all
types of industrial installation



When installing No. 14
closet trap must be
set directly under bowl.

The Vogel No. 14 has a vitreous china top supply bowl, heavy flush valve, reinforced hard-wood seat, painted white enameled drum shaped tank and union ell flush connection.

(The Number 14
is not frost-proof)

Joseph A. Vogel
Company

Wilmington 99 • Delaware

VOGEL PATENTED **PRODUCTS**

WET PROCESSING AGENTS
BURK-SCHIER
 FOR EVERY TEXTILE APPLICATION

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

PRICE SPINDLE & FLYER CO.
 "OVER 50 YEARS IN THE TRADE"
 SPARTANBURG, S. C.

SPECIALIZED REPAIRS BETTER PRODUCTION

Spindles	Card Feed Rolls
Flyers	Picker Lap Rolls
New Flyer Pressers	
Spindles and Flyers Supplied	
Oil Cushion Bearings	Rust Proofing
Phone 668 — Plant: Camp Wadsworth	

Immediate Delivery

Union
TEXTILE CRAYONS

Positive Identification
 with the "Smooth as Velvet" touch

21 COLORS	\$8 Per Case of 4 1/2 Gross	WHITE \$7 Per Case of 10 1/2 Gross
--------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

UNION CRAYON COMPANY LOWELL MASS
Free Samples on Request!

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MITCHAM & COMPANY
 P. O. Box 271 — North Marietta St. — Phone 2098
 GASTONIA, N. C.

Exporting, Moving, Overhauling and
 Erecting Textile Machinery

Manufacturing Textile Machine Parts
 and Supplies

A. C. M. A. To Give Cloth To Needy Nations

Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association have been asked to donate approximately four million square yards of cotton cloth to be shipped to destitute European nations. An appeal, issued by Dr. William P. Jacobs, president, and a special committee, has been sent to executives of all member mills of the association over the signatures of W. A. L. Sibley of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., chairman, and Walter S. Montgomery of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and Joe L. Lanier of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., the other committeemen.

Association members were asked to contribute the equivalent of 1/20th of one per cent of their total sales for 1946. The cloth will be handled by the American Friends Service Committee, termed by Herbert Hoover as best equipped to distribute aid to needy nations. It was stated that none of the cloth will be shipped to Russia. The association requested mills to pack the cloth for export in not over 200-pound bales and that shipments be made direct to American Friends Service Committee, care Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Warehouse, 46th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monsanto Wrinkle Recovery Tester Is Shown

A unique and practical measuring device which permits textile mills and textile processors to determine accurately the amount of wrinkle resistance in woven fabrics has been disclosed by Monsanto Chemical Co. Called the Monsanto wrinkle recovery tester, it was described by Dr. D. H. Powers, director of the company's textile chemical department, as a "necessary adjunct" to Monsanto's recent line of washable Resloom finishes, which make wool, cotton and rayon fabrics both shrink and wrinkle-resistant.

The device, developed by Dr. R. F. Nickerson, research chemist at Monsanto's textile laboratory in Everett, Mass., was also said to open up opportunities for new fabric construction by providing more accurate measurement data on the wrinkling characteristics of woolens, worsteds, cottons and rayons. "To date, construction of a consistently muss-resistant man's suiting has been difficult because of unsatisfactory and inconclusive testing methods," Dr. Powers said. "You must know accurately how badly a fabric will muss before you can do anything about improving it. And you must be able to measure the improvement. We believe this is a step in that direction."

Establishment of a set of industry standards by which consumers would clearly know the amount of wrinkle resistance contained in wearing apparel was suggested as another end result. Drs. Powers and Nickerson, who demonstrated the tester recently, offered it as a replacement for the present testing method by means of which a sample fabric is creased under a one-pound weight, suspended by the fold for several minutes over a thin wire and then measured for the spread between the dangling ends to determine the amount of recovery. Changes in temperature and humidity, "curving" of the sample, gravitational effects and human error in measuring the gap between ends cause wide variations in the readings.

The Monsanto wrinkle tester, or Resloom meter, permits a reading of the angles of recovery from 0 to 180°. One end of the creased fabric sample is inserted in a jaw which holds it securely. The other end hangs free and is brought in line with a vertical line on the meter. The degree which

the free end "bounces back" after a few minutes' suspension is then measured on the meter to show the actual amount of recovery. The system can be adjusted to correct the differential in various fabric weights, it was said. The previous method, which has been used by textile laboratories for 15 years, makes no such allowance, thus giving a heavy fabric a higher degree of recovery despite the fact it actually may be less wrinkle-resistant than a soft fabric, Dr. Nickerson said. He reported that a number of preliminary tests showed there were smaller deviations and fewer variables when the readings were taken in degrees and that the results proved far more consistent.

Chemical Society Holds Textile Symposium

The textile symposium held recently in New York City as part of the annual convention of the American Chemical Society presented two methods of measuring the effect of crease resistant finishes on stiffness and resilience of fabrics. A detergency study covered the soiling, storage and washing of cotton cloth and papers were presented giving data on the reaction between wool and active chlorine, the crystallinity of cellulose fibers and fiber forming polymers. The textile symposium was conducted under the auspices of the division of cellulose chemistry of the A. C. S. and was presided over by Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Laboratories.

Lyman Fourt, Katherine Fiske and Dr. Harris presented the two methods for measuring the effect of crease resistant finishes on stiffness and resilience of fabrics. When standardized, they claimed, these methods will be useful to manufacturer, merchant and consumer. A report by William P. Utermohlen, Jr., and E. Louise Wallace of the Institute of Textile Technology described studies in some of the basic factors in textile soiling and cleaning, the aim being to understand these fundamental principles so that existing detergent methods and processes can be intelligently improved. The reports on cellulose crystallinity were prepared by Carl M. Conrad and Mary L. Nelson of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. Dr. D. H. Powers of Monsanto Chemical Co. spoke on "Applied Research in the Textile Industry," and L. H. Flett of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., spoke on similar work in synthetic detergents.

Carded Yarn Meeting Changed To Nov. 19

The annual meeting of the Carded Yarn Association will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Nov. 19, instead of Nov. 18, as originally planned. E. Owen Fitzsimons, president, announced that the convention was advanced in order to hold a meeting of directors on the preceding night. E. N. Brower of Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C., is chairman of the board. Guest speakers at the annual association meeting will be Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who addresses each C. Y. A. convention.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., was owned by 90,984 different stockholders as of Sept. 30, a decrease of 554 from the number of holders recorded at the close of the second quarter of 1947. There were 73,807 holders of common stock and 23,082 holders of preferred stock as the third quarter ended. These figures include 5,905 holders of more than one kind of stock.



When you choose new rings

When you replace, don't duplicate merely from habit. True, new rings replacing worn rings of the same type can boost production appreciably. But Modern Ring Practice may give greater production with a different type or size of ring, and that's where we come in.

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)
SPINNING RING CO.
Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873



To give your yarns and fabrics the richness of color and lustre, the hand, and drape best suited to their end uses, call upon Consos, Inc., an organization rich in the background and know-how that provides the finest materials for bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. Inquiries invited.



**Chemicals and Dyes
FOR FINE TEXTILES**



CONSOS, Inc.

P. O. Box 973 CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

Office and Warehouse: Statesville Road

Phone 3-8086

SELLING AGENTS For Southern Cotton Goods

CURRAN & BARRY

320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**MERCHANDISING
CONVERTING**

★ DOMESTIC ★ EXPORT ★

Agencies in Principal World Markets

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co., Inc.
40 Worth St. New York

NEISLER MILLS COMPANY, Inc.

Selling Agents

40 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

TODD-SMITH BANDING CO., Inc.

P. O. Box 116 Gastonia, N. C. Phone 1682

Manufacturers of

Cotton Banding for Every Textile Need
Double Loop Hook Bands—Single Loop
Tie Bands—Cotton Rope

W. LEE SMITH, Mgr.

SLAUGHTER MACHINERY CO.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Southern Representatives

Atlas Electric Devices Co.
Fade-O-meters, Launder-O-meters
Weather-O-meters

B. H. Bunn Co.
Package Tying Machines

Cidega Machine Shop, Inc.
Knitting Looms for Wide, Narrow
Fabrics and Trimmings

Macbeth Corporation
Color Matching and Cotton
Classing Lamps

Mount Hope Machinery Co.
Swing Guiders, Expanders, Web
Straighteners

Venango Engineering Co., Inc.
Package, Raw Stock and Skein
Dyeing Equipment

Cotton Goods Market

A lull in buying of cotton gray goods might well develop at this stage, some of New York City's Worth Street merchants believe. Deliveries are moving far off now on print cloths, sheetings, drills and twills, and many buyers are exceedingly cautious about taking a position that far in advance, these sources feel. Others, however, disagree, declaring that third and late second period activity would begin soon on a large scale.

A shortage of many lines of wide industrial gray fabrics in the first quarter of next year has been predicted freely in Worth Street.

Types of goods upon which a squeeze was expected to develop included the wide sateens, broken twills, drills and chafar fabrics. The situation with regard to ducks was not described as so serious, but here again certain of the lighter weight ducks would likely become tight for January, February and March, it was believed.

Mills issued warnings of impending price advances on many goods which was felt might be necessary on account of expected wage advances in cotton mills and the recent strength of raw cotton.

Heavy industrial cotton goods are now entering upon a period of strong demand, due to the sharply reduced inventories of large consumers, in the opinion of several Worth Street commission house executives.

Onsaburbs, probably the slowest moving of all the fabrics in the cotton gray goods market, have shown signs of slight improvement this week, with some commission houses reporting their mills nearing a sold-up position for the year.

Some mills now on drills are dissatisfied with present returns on these goods and there has been conversation in some Worth Street quarters concerning higher quotations, it is reported.

For a long time drills were not moving and a lot of looms were taken out of this business. Now, with mills reported sold strong for first period, talk of higher prices is heard.

Activity in the fine goods market continues quiet, with no easing seen now. Buyers, eager for goods, are forcing quotations upward in a market in which desired fabrics are reported difficult to obtain. While transactions were made on some numbers, the vast majority of sales that took place were for minute quantities, market sources say. Spot goods on almost any of the combed lawns are said to be unavailable at any price, with large mills mostly sold up through the second quarter.

Although the demand for fine specialties is strong, producers report that they are not as yet selling third quarter.

Many standard drill constructions have now been sold through the first periods of next year.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

fabrics for diversified uses

1410 BROADWAY

44 LEONARD STREET

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK

Cotton Yarns Market

Buying of sale yarn by weavers and various industrial users came to the fore during the past month, Philadelphia yarn distributors report. Knitters during the third-quarter took steps to protect their requirements through balance of 1947, while orders and inquiries lagged from the other principal groups. Since Oct. 1, the knitters have concentrated in building a protective margin of yarns for the balance of this quarter and in getting orders accepted for yarn supply through the early months of next year.

In recent trading it is said to be apparent that large concerns that utilize cotton yarns in substantial volume have changed their buying policies and now feel it advisable to cover farther ahead, which already has resulted in price improvement in the types of yarn they regularly use.

Although during the past year it has been common practice for various yarn users to "drop out" of the market for a quarter and run on inventories, some yarn distributors state that, to date, they have not had a single customer ask to be omitted when first-quarter coverage was offered by spinners.

Citing this development as a significant sign of the healthy state of the market, dealers believe this is happening because buyers have whittled down inventories and must buy ahead, and orders on the books of yarn users are heavy enough to warrant providing for yarn necessary to fill such orders.

Meanwhile, further reports are offered as evidence that weavers are coming back to the market in increasing numbers to cover orders for increasing poundages of yarn. Distributors say it no longer is a rarity to find a weaver shunning yarn one week, unexpectedly placing an order the following week and even doubling this order the very next day.

As demand for combed and fine carded yarns continues to expand, distributors find it increasingly difficult to hold back price increases. Because of strong buying and talk of short supplies of long staple peeler cotton, some spinners are said to be advancing prices "carelessly," causing worryment in the market as to keeping costs within bounds.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during September at 114.3 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 112.9 per cent during August this year, and 114.6 per cent during September last year. Active spindle hours for September totaled 9,427,000,000, or an average of 396 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,034,000,000 and 379 for August this year, and 9,037,485,750 and 379 for September last year.

J. W. Valentine & Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

40 Worth St.

New York City

Southern Representative

T. HOLT HAYWOOD

612 S. Main St.

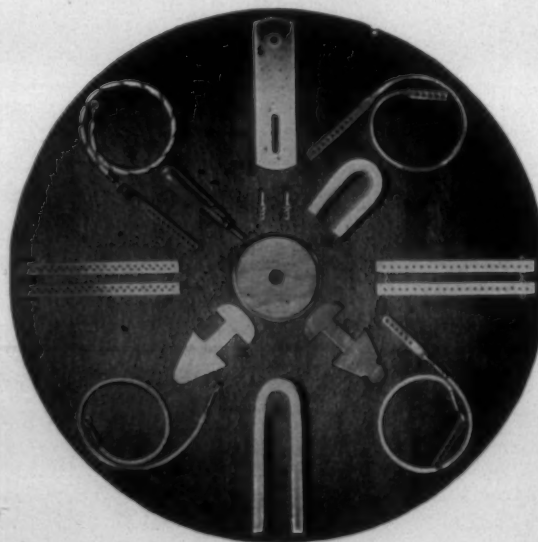
Winston-Salem, N. C.

DRONSFIELD'S PATENT ATLAS BRAND EMERY FILLET



STOCKED BY
THE PRINCIPAL MILL SUPPLY HOUSES
AND CARD MAKERS

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO. MILLBURY, MASS., U. S. A.



Southern Representatives

John P. Batson, P. O. Box 1055, Greenville, S. C.

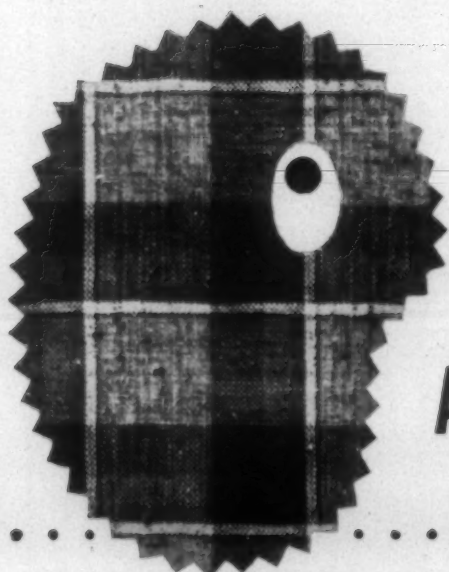
R. E. L. Holt, Jr., P. O. Box 1474, Greensboro, N. C.

[READY TO SERVE YOU]



do you know
what is the biggest development
in cotton in 15 years?

Q.



A.

it's wrinkle-resistant cotton...
just announced by DAN RIVER MILLS
achieved with Monsanto's unique
textile chemical, RESLOOM C

Not since the coming of shrinkage control and vat dyeing has anything so important to cottons occurred.

By impregnating the individual cotton fibers with Monsanto's Resloom C, Dan River finishing experts have been able to create a cotton fabric that really resists wrinkling.

This new fabric has a crisp, springy "hand" . . . and the wrinkles fall away like nothing ever seen before. Resloom will not wear away or wash away.

First developed, in an interesting new cotton tweed, Dan River expects to carry these new properties into cotton chambrays, gingham, twills.

Here is an excellent example of what a planned program of cooperation between fabric creator and textile chemical manufacturer will yield.



For Resloom information address: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Textile Chemicals Department, 140 Federal Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

Resloom: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



Congress will get a proposal to rewrite the Wage-Hour Law end to end. Insertion of a provision raising the minimum wage to 60 or 65 cents is likely if it comes to passage. A House labor sub-committee, headed by Representative McConnell (R., Pa.), is whipping the bill into shape. Top decision on passage has not been reached by the G. O. P. leadership, but many Republicans want to point to a minimum pay increase in 1948 to offset the issue raised in the ranks of labor by the new labor law. Mr. McConnell says the present law is too general, and leaves too wide discretion in the Wage-Hour Bureau.

Definitions of the types of workers to be covered in the future will be tightened up, Mr. McConnell says, and fewer workers will be included. The broad scope given to bureaucrats to decide what groups of workers are covered will be removed. Higher paid workers probably will be removed from the pay category of time-and-a-half beyond 40 hours; the sub-committee does not believe workers earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 should be included in this provision. Union wage contracts may be given a special status, for the sub-committee does not believe this law is needed in a plant where a union has a contract. This would allow overtime provisions to be adjusted to the special conditions in an industry.

Whether changes in the Wage-Hour Law will meet with a Truman veto is a guess. The President may object to drastic reductions in coverage of the law, but a higher minimum pay rate will make a veto very hard.

Changes in the Taft-Hartley Law in the coming session, either in revision of existing provisions or addition of new features, seem wholly unlikely. Chance of any change whatever in this law for a long time to come is very dim.

Distrustful and suspicious, nettled and resentful, A. F. of L. leaders have returned from their annual convention aligned in little cliques intent on curbing this or that one among their big arrogant bosses. They don't trust each other—most of all, John L. Lewis and Bill Hutcherson, whose alliance is believed to be as firm as ever. Despite

sweeping pronouncements of what A. F. of L. will do in next year's political campaign, it is not expected to do very much of anything.

A. F. of L. comes out of the convention with Lewis soundly trounced, and abandoned temporarily by his staunch ally, Hutcherson, but it is more a house divided against itself, and more fearful of its own internal uncontrolled forces than ever before. Union bosses who blasted away at each other in sultry and torrid speeches came away with more rancor and anger than at any convention in decades.

The first big job of A. F. of L. is to win its own rank and file members if it is to undertake political action. C. I. O., with its compact and well disciplined Communists as a hard core, is better able to deliver votes, notwithstanding the abysmal flop in 1946. A. F. of L. bosses have abused, bludgeoned and dragooned their rank and filers for so long, in ruthless and arbitrary use of power, that their greatest weakness is at the bottom.

A. F. of L. didn't want Lewis when he came back last year, and doesn't want him now. While its constitution was changed to discard 13 vice-presidents, in order to break the blockade of Lewis and allow independent action by its member unions in complying with the labor law, President Green and Secretary Meany still must sign compliance affidavits. Net result is that Lewis is again virtually outside the A. F. of L., and left on his own in his fight on N. L. R. B. and the new law.

C. I. O. proposes to go down the line seeking the defeat of everybody who favored the new labor law, but it is handicapped by its more than 50 per cent Communist leadership in the top echelons. Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. lack a tough-talking, tough-acting leader of the type of Hillman. Neither Green nor Murray carry such weight, and the proposed five or ten-million dollar expenditure in politics next year is expected to taper down to something like \$50,000 or \$75,000 a month for publicity about enslavement of workers.

One thing A. F. of L. is agreed upon is to wage relentless resistance to infiltration of Communists,

who are termed "stinking American-haters who love Moscow." Top leaders suspect the Reds have schemed to grab some A. F. of L. unions, as in C. I. O., and ease the way for "organic unity" on C. I. O. terms, with the Reds grabbing a large measure of control from behind the scenes.

Hollywood Communists are stealing much of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. thunder in proclaiming a probe of them to be unconstitutional. The unions want to use this word to assail the restriction in the labor law on union political expenditures. The film Reds are already wearing it thin, and its force as an argument to Congress or appeal to the public, is weakened by the revelations of Red goings-on in motion picture affairs.

The Republican high command is shying away from Bill Hutcheson to head up its campaign labor committee in 1948, a post he has held for two decades except in 1940, when he and his union were facing a Thurman Arnold anti-trust prosecution. Chief objection is to Hutcheson's close contact with Hollywood Reds and "pinks" in the carpenters' jurisdictional dispute there. He's charged with trying to control Hollywood labor and film activities in order to control the A. F. of L. political machine.

A. F. of L. hopes to lay the groundwork soon for a court test of its political action program, financed by special assessments on the rank and file. Senator Taft has questioned the right of any union to make levies for political purposes. The labor law bans a union from making a "contribution or expenditure in connection with any election." The latter is construed to mean Federal election. The maximum penalty provided is a \$5,000 fine on the union, and a \$1,000 fine and a year in jail for any union officer who consents to the contribution or expenditure.

Union officials contend that any provision which prohibits them from publishing their political views, or the political records of candidates for office, is a violation of the Bill of Rights, and a discriminatory infringement on their privileges as citizens. The trouble is they have never restricted themselves to such activities, but usually sought to spread-eagle into the principal New Deal campaign agency.

N. L. R. B., by three to two, has ruled that employers need not bargain with a union unless its officials have fully complied with the labor law. The decision applies to cases filed before the law became effective. Members Murdock and Houston contended the compliance provision should not affect cases and complaints filed before Aug. 22. The majority said any decision contemplates a future relationship, and that compliance is essential.

Many employers are taking advantage of the provision in the law allowing them to state their views, arguments and opinions, to inform his employees in regard to the law itself, and what their

rights are under it. He's allowed to do this so long as he does not utter threats or promise benefits. Employees are being told the law in no way affects their fundamental rights, and gives them positive benefits in certain cases.

Union leaders are not telling their members that the law establishes duties as well as rights of unions; that the public interest must be considered and protected, and that union bosses may not exercise ruthless power over individuals, whether members of their union or not.

Owners of coal mines wonder what Lewis will do next, after his utter failure to dominate the A. F. of L. convention. At any rate, he's expected to remain in A. F. of L. But if he persists in expanding his District 50, and raiding A. F. of L. unions, an open break is certain. In fact, A. F. of L. may order him to confine himself to coal mining, or be expelled.

High wages will come in for as much attention as high prices when Congress convenes. Republicans will claim the Truman "come and get it" wage increases in 1945 and early 1946 had the rampant inflationary effect that was forecast, with prices reacting in the only way possible in keeping with higher production costs. Republicans will try to put the blame squarely on the Truman wage boosts.

Communists are joining in a great uproar over the inquiry methods of Congressional committees. They charge witnesses are abused, personal rights flagrantly disregarded, and the Constitution torn up. But they have never complained when business interests were being pilloried by the same methods. New Deal-controlled committees of ten years ago established records for bullying witnesses, invading private rights, and engaging in searches and seizures, that were a high water mark for any Congress in history.

The Taft-Hartley Law is an even-handed law that cuts both ways, said General Counsel Denham to the convention of the Confederate Unions of America, composed of independent unions. He said the Wagner Act was outstanding as social legislation in its day, but times have changed. One-sided and carelessly administered, he said, the law produced more than a casual sprinkling of ruthless men, dangerous as labor leaders, and brought sit-down strikes, secondary boycotts, strongarm organizing methods, mass picketing, and strike and picketing violence. The new law, he added, is to straighten out these things.

N. L. R. B. has told unions what to expect in employer refusal to bargain cases if they fail to file anti-Red affidavits and other data. The board says if the union affected registers and files affidavits within 30 days after N. L. R. B. disposes of their old case, the employer will be required to bargain. If they fail to comply, they may kiss their old Wagner Act cases good-bye.



*Reg. Trade Mark

A BETTER REDUCING AGENT

Customers are critical of textile printing.
And your best assurance of favorable comment
— sales — is to use Discolite with vat
colors in discharge pastes.

DISCOLITE RETAINS its efficiency at high temperatures.

IT'S ECONOMICAL . . . sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde, supplied in highly concentrated lump or powder form.

IT'S VERSATILE . . . fine performance results
in white and colored discharge printing . . .
in hydrosulphite indigo printing.

GOOD FOR STRIPPING, TOO. When other stripping
agents fail, Discolite often does the job . . . an
extra economy typical of all Royce Products.

Remember these two important points: Discolite is a
reducing agent; it's made only by Royce.

made only
by ROYCE

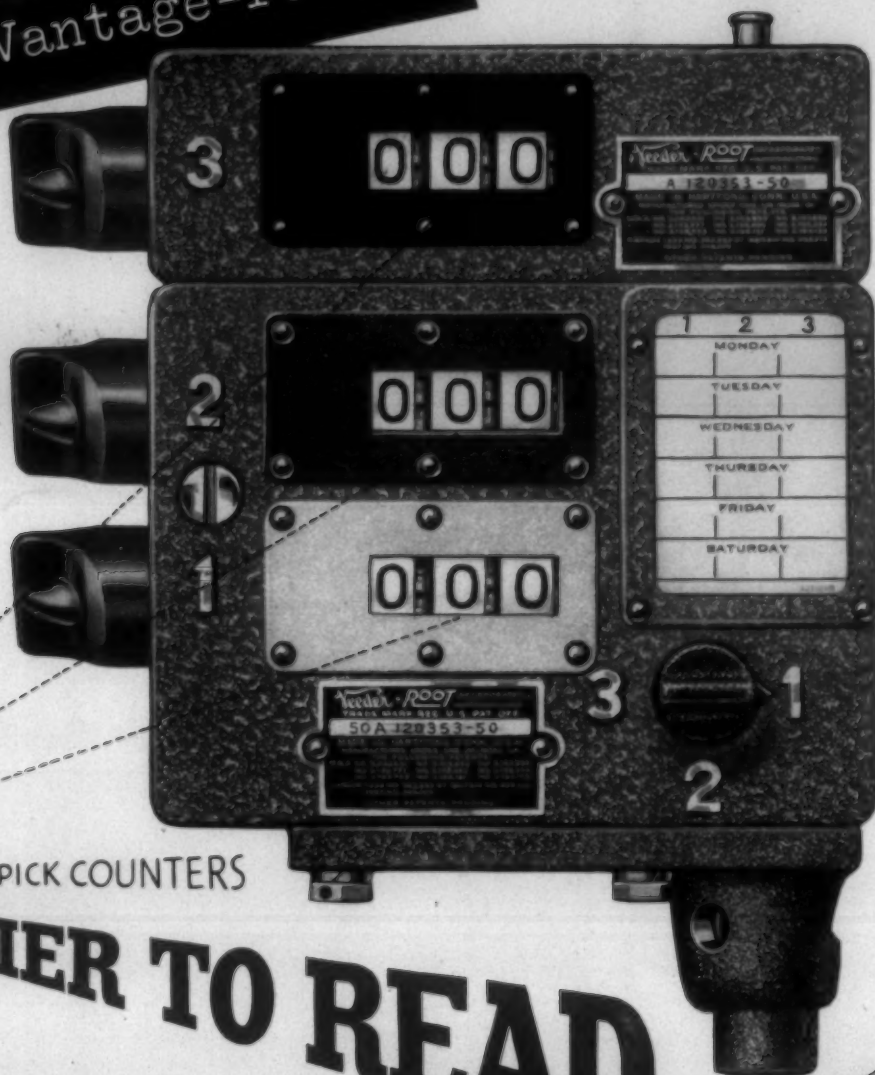
ROYCE CHEMICAL CO.

CARLTON HILL, NEW JERSEY

MANUFACTURERS OF NEOZYME* • PAROLITE* • FABRITEX* • DRYTEX*
VELVORAY* • CASTROLITE* • VATROLITE* • ZIPOLITE* • GUMOLITE*

Veeder-Root Vantage-Points

AUG 48
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF N.C.
CHAPEL HILL N.C. 2802



VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 PICK COUNTERS

ARE EASIER TO READ

They're easier to read because the broad-faced wheels carry large, bold, lithographed figures . . . figures that are on the same plane with the surface of the wheel . . . *not sunken figures.*

So you can read your production "news" easily from several feet away . . . without eye-strain.

This is one of many Veeder-Root Vantage Points which add up to give you top value in Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters. *Look at all you get:*

- QUICK CONVERTIBILITY
- YALE LOCK PROTECTION
- COMPRESSION CLAMP DRIVE
- ALL PARTS CORROSION-TREATED
- STRONG, LOW-WEIGHT WHEELS
- STEEL MOUNTING INSERTS
- EASY-RESETTING KNOBS
- COMPLETE INSTALLATION

Have your Veeder-Root Field Engineer show you exactly what these Veeder-Root Vantage Points mean.

VEEDER-ROOT INC.
HARTFORD 2, CONN.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICES IN: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Mexico City. In England: Veeder-Root Ltd., Dickinson Works, 20 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey. In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

VEEDER-ROOT

2-3

Pick Counters

Quickly Convertible from 2 to 3-Shift Operation
... Right in Your Mill

